THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 23. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TO INVALIDS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SIX MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

APPEAL FROM LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

A Plain Statement of Facts.

The Loyal Southern Association in New Orleans has issued the following appeal to Congress and the people:—

Whereas, the President of the United States has undertaken, without any authority of law, to inaugurate civil governments in the former States of Texas, Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, which States or Territories, after the military surrender, were exclusively subject to the law making power of the United States; and whereas, the President, by a direct and persistent usurpation or pretended power, has, by various acts and declarations, denied the power of Congress to interfere with his usurpation, thus attempting to repudiate and bring into subordination to the will of the Executive the supreme political authority of the nation, it has therefore become, in the opinion and judgment of the Association of Southern Loyalists now assembled at Washington, a matter of imperious political and national necessity for the Government of the United States to settle at once, and forever, this conflicting claim of power between the executive and legislative departments of the Government.

This Association maintain that the President, after repeated assertions by Congress as to its exclusive power, and in opposition to the expressed will of the loyal people of the nation at the ballot-box, still persists in a contumacy that, if allowed to prevail, will virtually unhinge the governmental framework of the United States under the Constitution.

The attempt to hold in subordination, and to keep under the ban of disability, the Union element, and to hold it in subjection to the Rebel element, is a political crime that can find no apology or excuse. It is as suicidal to the life of the nation as it is unjust and wicked in purpose That portion of the Southern people who have voluntarily abjured their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and as the highest evidence of abjuration reviled and denounced and made war against it, and which had thus become the enemies of the Constitution and the Union, have been the people almost exclusively favored by Andrew Johnson He has assisted to restore them to temporary power under pretended State organizations. He has diligently worked and co-operated to assist them in the exclusion of the Union people of the South from all participation in political power. He has made the support of his usurpation the test of his favoritism and encouragement, whilst opposition to it has drawn from him an exhibition of malicious animosity such only as would characterize the acts of a depraved tyrant

It needs only to look at the murders and assassinations of Union men and freedmen in the South to mark the atrocity of Andrew Johnson. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with full power to enforce protection he has purposely continued to avoid the discharge of this highest of all duties. Whilst the loyal people of the nation have been continuously distressed by the numberless cries coming up from the defenseless and helpless, the Executive, acting the part of a depraved partizan, has spurned all their appeals. With the volumes of evidence before him, to the effect that his usurping policy and the encouragement of the Rebel forces under it has reanimated them into murderous activity, he has still persisted. Rebuked by the voice and verdict of an indignant people, he still persists in his atrocious policy of giving the control of the South to Rebels, as unrepentant of their past crimes as the loyal people of the United States are determined to establish and maintain protective government.

It is maintained by this Association, by Congress, and by the loyal people of the United States, that Congress alone has the power, and the exclusive power, to establish, maintain, and secure, under laws to be enacted, protective republican government in these Southern States We further maintain that no progress is possible to be made as long as Andrew Johnson shall be permitted to stand on his usurpation, defying the power of Congress, and heedless of the execution of the laws designed to afford protection. The law-making and executive power of the nation must be brought into harmony; and until this conjunction transpires no settlement of our difficulties can even be commenced. The concert of executive and legislative power is indispensable. We know of no other way than that the Executive, who disregards the legitimate jurisdiction of the law-making power, as well as the verdict of the people, should be displaced. The law of necessity, which dictates the preservation of protective republican government under the Constitution, is the highest of all public considerations.

It is further maintained by this association, that the course of the President, in connection with his usurpation, has been as deleterious in results as it was illegal in its inception. We charge that the Executive has designedly and corruptly encouraged and invited to the support of his usurpation the Rebel element of the South and the apologists of treason in the North, whilst he has reviled and attempted to subvert the Union element in both sections, and wickedly persisted in the attempt to place the Union element of the country in political subordination to the avowed enemies of the United States Government.

We further maintain, that there are eight millions out of the twelve millions of people in the late slave States as loyal to the Government of the United States and the benefit principles of the Constitution as any eight millions in the North. The records of the War Department disclose the fact that these eight millions, under all the discouragements of their situation, have furnished more than three hundred thousand soldiers to the Union army. It is needless to discuss the thousand ways in which this Union element of the South has assisted the Government and the soldier of the Government in the late struggle. It remains for us to pronounce that Andrew Johnson, armed with executive power, and bent on pressing his usurpations as a finality, has not only disregarded all claims of Union men, but wielded such power for purposes more atrocious than ever exhibited before by any person pretending to hold the reins of government.

Whilst we indignantly maintain that Andrew Johnson is and should be held responsible for the murders and assassinations, as well as the general abuse of Union men and freedmen in the South, we are painfully constrained to believe that the continuation of this course has been too much encouraged by the forbearing policy of Congress That body has a duty to perform in vindicating its claim to power, as much so as in the performance of any other duty. To it is confided the high power, amongst other powers, to restrain and constrain every other department of the Government to act within the sphere of its jurisdiction. It was armed with the power of impeachment, and made politically supreme for this very purpose. It is bound by its official oath to discharge this duty as well as all others. Painful as the task may be, and distressing to the sensibilities of our people, necessity imposes on Congress the requirements of maintaining affirmatively, and by all constitutional means, its political prerogatives.

Protective republican government, we maintain, is the common birthright of the American people. All questions on this subject were foreclosed on the adoption of the Constitution. Under that clause which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," there is a duty imposed of a very comprehensive character. This clause of the supreme law deals with States as States, with territories as as well as States in a territorial condition. It embraces a war power as well as political power. It deals with all forces in contumacy with the protective features of the Constitution. It is the auxiliary power confided to Congress in the adoption of all means necessary and proper to maintain and preserve the recognized rights of citizenship. When it is considered that in connection with this the military power of the nation including the President as commander-in-chief, was designedly made subordinate to the law-making power, we may be led to know that the framers of the Constitution designed to make the Congressional tribunal of States practically supreme, at least so far as regards the right and power of enforcing the principle of protection. The American people will never consent to allow this power in their representatives to be usurped or displaced by the Executive will, nor will they complacently allow their representatives to submit to any such usurpation on any pretenses whatsoever.

This Association again repeat and again urge that the power and the will of the loyal people of this nation, speaking through their loyal representatives, must be vindicated. Without this there can be no settlement between the loyal and contumacious forces now maintaining antagonisms that are irreconcilable. We know as well as we can morally know anything, that while Congress stands firmly on this high and impregnable ground of "rights to all and justice to all," that body will be sustained.

On the foregoing declarations we, the members of this Association, take the appeal to Congress and the loyal people of the nation

Washington, January 12, 1867.

On motion, the foregoing document was approved by the Association, and ordered to be signed by the President and secretary, and published.

THOMAS J. DURANT, President.
D. H. BINGHAM, Secretary.

—A girl only fifteen years old, with her brother, last week, skated from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Dayton, a distance of forty miles, in six hours.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

TELEGRAMS OF TUESDAY LAST.

The Swatara Sails from Minorca from the United States.

German Congress Adopts the Prussian Scheme of Confederation.

Interesting from Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 22—Evening.—The steamship Allmania, from New York January 5, touched here this afternoon *en route* for Hamburg.

Surratt En Route for the United States.

PARIS, January 22.—The United States war steamer Sudora, with John H. Surratt on board, arrived at Port Mahon, Island of Minoca, recently, and after coaling, sailed again for the United States.

France.

PARIS, January 22.—Telegrams were read from all departments of the Empire, expressing dissatisfaction with the proposed reforms in the policy of the Government.

The Bourse is dull, and Rentes have declined.

Prussia and Germany.

BERLIN, January 22.—The members of the German Confederation have agreed to the scheme proposed by the Prussian Government.

Commercial and Financial News.

LIVERPOOL, January 22—Evening.—There is no change in the Cotton Market. Uplands, 14½d. The market for yarns and goods at Manchester is dull and heavy.

Breadstuffs active. Wheat continues firm. Corn has advanced; 43s. 3d. for mixed Western. Provisions firm; Lard quoted at 55s. per cwt. for American.

LONDON, January 22—Evening.—Consols, 90¾ for money. United States Five-twenty bonds have stead ly declined, the closing quotations being 72¾. At Frankfort, this evening, the closing price was 76¾.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 26.

The Impeachment Question.

It has been stated on good authority that, in approving the bill authorizing the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March next, the President has contributed to his own impeachment, and that the Committee on the Judiciary are working very industriously in collecting evidence, but will not report until the close of the session, and then the report will be in favor of impeachment. The task of offering the articles of impeachment will devolve upon the next Congress.

Bills that Have Become Laws Without the President's Signature.

The bill amending the acts organizing the several Territories, conferring suffrage therein without regard to race or color, has become a law without the President's approval. It was presented to him on the 12th instant, and, as he has not returned it within the ten days allowed by the Constitution after it has been presented to him, it has become a law in like manner as if he had signed it. The bill repealing the amnesty and pardon authority given to the President became a law in a similar way.

Meeting of Enfranchised People at Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Mount Zion Church, in Georgetown, was crowded to its utmost capacity last night to hear Senator Wilson, Hon. George W. Julian, and Major-General O. O. Howard, who addressed the meeting in strong and appropriate speeches, on the subject of the enfranchisement of the colored people.

The audience was composed principally of the newly enfranchised people of Georgetown, and exhibited a degree of interest seldom seen in a promiscuous gathering.

The following interrogatories were read, which the colored people of Georgetown intend to propound to the candidates for the Mayoralty:—

First. Have you been in favor of enfranchising colored men in this District since slavery was abolished?

Second. Are you in favor of giving the same civil and political rights to the people of color that are enjoyed by the whites?

Third. Are you in favor of the education of colored children, and will you, in case you are elected Mayor, use your power and influence to give them the same advantages in regard to schools as are given to the white children?

Fourth. Will you, if elected, so execute the laws and ordinances of the city as to admit of no distinction on account of color, as required by the act of Congress known as the Civil Rights bill?

Fifth. Will you, when laborers and mechanics are to be employed by the corporation, so distribute the labor as to give employment to whites and blacks alike?

Other speeches were make, when Charles D. Welch was nominated as the radical candidate for Mayor of our sister city, Georgetown.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The outgoing steamers from this city take the following amounts of specie:—

The City of New York, $20,000; Ville de Paris, $370,000; and Bremen, $170,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—The steamer America, with passengers for New York via Nicaragua, sailed to-day.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The steamship Bellona has arrived from Havre. Her advices have been anticipated.

Also, the steamer Union, from Southampton, has arrived with dates to the 16th.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO January 25.—Extra to superfine Flour, $5 50. Choice Wheat for shipping, $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

The New Alexander Mills produced 35,000 flasks of Quicksilver in 1866.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows:—Savage, $1800; Crown Point, $1040; Yellow Jacket, $775; Chollar Potosi, $214; Imperial, $149; Legal-tenders, 674 50.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Lieutenant-Governor Cox and Governor Swann—Their Movements—Political Affairs in the Monumental City.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 26.—Lieutenant-Governor Cox is here to-day, and is congratulated warmly by his many friends, since Swann's election to the United States Senate, on his prospects of soon becoming Governor.

Governor Swann has gone to Washington, and will have counsel with President Johnson. His friends are rejoicing at his elevation to the Senate. He will not resign the Governorship until near the 4th of March, and designs making our State appointments in the meantime, excepting some of Governor Cox's friends, whom he will leave for him to honor.

The Baltimore City Conservative Convention is now in session, endeavoring to make a nomination for Mayor, but is yet undecided. The excitement is very great, and there is much want of harmony. The contest at present is between John T. Ford and Daniel Harvey. Ford's chances are slightly in the ascendant. Mayor Chapman and the present Councilmen are determined to hold on, regardless of the new election. The coming few weeks portend an immense excitement, if not serious trouble.

Election of Governor Swann as Senator.

BALTIMORE, January 26.—Governor Swann was yesterday elected United States Senator from Maryland for six years from the 4th of March next. Of the ninety-eight members present in joint Convention, sixty-six cast their votes for Governor Swann.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Two Cotton Warehouses in Washington Street Destroyed with their Contents—Loss One-Half Million of Dollars.

About 5 o'clock last evening a fire originated on the first floor of one of the large five-story storage warehouses occupied by Messrs. Harriott & Shilling, at the corner of Washington and North Moore streets. The fire is supposed to have originated from the ignition of gas, a gasman having been at work in the office of the firm but a few minutes before the outbreak of the fire, and using a spirit-lamp. The buildings are numbered on Washington street 366 and 368, and contained at the time of the fire 4040 bales of cotton. About 60 bales were got out by the insurance patrol and the Fifth Precinct police, under Captain Petty.

The fire ran rapidly through the buildings, and utterly defied the efforts of the firemen to prevent its spread. At midnight the buildings, with their contents, were badly damaged, and the fire was still in progress, with every indication, however, of being well checked. The following persons owned the cotton in the buildings:—Leverich & Co., 159 bales; Fuenkhauser & Co., 99 bales; Paton & Co., 117 bales; L. Bronsi, 6 bales; Chapman & Harmony, 10 bales; Knapp & Brother, 2 bales; Adam & Whittock, 47 bales; Green Brothers, 93 bales; Frisbie & Roberts, 228 bales; Kirkland, Weiley & Co., 650 bales; P. B. Baker & Co., 373 bales; S. P. Bevins, 1490 bales; R. R. Graves & Co., 6 bales; Cauldwell & Morris, 173 bales; J. S. Smallwood & Co., 335 bales; New York Warehouse and Security Company, 67 bales; W. E. Brinker, 13 bales; H. Young & Co., 46 bales; Rawson, Bridgeland & Co., 111 bales; E. Taft, 25 bales. The total loss on cotton is about $475,000, provided the salvage is as much as usual. Should this not be the case, the loss will be much heavier. It is said to be fully insured in various companies in this and adjoining cities. The building No. 366 is owned by Thomas McKee, and is damaged to the extent of $8000; insured for $9000. No. 368 is owned by the Brush estate, and is damaged to the extent of $10,000; insured for $6000. No. 87 North Moore street is also owned by the Brush estate, and is damaged to the extent of $800; insured for $3000. Messrs. Harriott & Schilling had but a few hours before the outbreak of the fire secured a lease of five years on these three buildings. Their loss in office fixtures and furniture is about $1500; insured for $1200.

A TEAM OF ENGINE HORSES LOST.

At midnight the Twenty-seventh Precinct police reported that the team of horses belonging to Metropolitan Engine Company, No. 6, had been lost. It appears that the steamer was at the fire, and the horses were left alone by the blundering driver at the corner of Washington and Harrison streets, whence they strayed, and have not since been found.—*New York World of to-day.*

—The number of boats totally or partially destroyed on the Western waters during the year 1866 was 119. Of those totally destroyed, 50 were lost by sinking, 37 by fire, and 7 by explosion. Partially destroyed—by sinking, 21; by explosion, 4. Estimated losses in boats, $2,868,500; in cargoes, $3,620,000; total, $6,449,500. Many of the disasters were accompanied with a heavy loss of life.

—Sixty years ago theatres opened their doors at 5 o'clock and the performances commenced precisely at 6 o'clock P. M., and the audience were thus enabled to return home not far from 9 o'clock, seldom later than 10 o'clock. Evening parties commenced at 7 o'clock, and among the ladies of fashion the midnight hour found the guests departed.

—A freedman living near Riceville, Virginia, had a quarrel with his wife about a month ago, when he deliberately took his little son, aged ten years, and chopped his head off with an axe. The body was then thrown into the woods, as prey for wild beasts and the fowls of the air, and the diabolical deed kept secret until a few days ago it was accidentally discovered.

—The man Johnson, who was arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the double murder at Auburn, Me., has satisfactorily shown that he was not at the scene of the tragedy when it occurred. He accounts clearly, and by the testimony of others, for his whereabouts before, during, and after the murder.

—Mrs. Mary M. Dyer, aged eighty-nine, was found dead on the floor of her house in Enfield, N. H., on Monday of last week. She was the mother of the late Caleb M. Dyer, and was known many years ago for her persistent warfare upon Shakerism.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* says that several gentlemen who have recently been engaged in duels have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the county, and bound over in the sum of $1000 to answer for the offense.

—A woman in New Britain, Connecticut, recently became enraged at her husband for some cause or other, and in revenge rushed out of doors and seated herself in a snow bank, where she remained until nearly frozen.

—Two young girls in Leavenworth had a dispute as to who used most sugar, and during the wrangle upset the table, which, falling upon the head of a little child, broke its neck and killed it.

—The eight-hour system does not work in Indianapolis, where it is enforced by the city and foundries. The employes are paid by the hour, and do not earn enough to support their families.

—The will of the late William Pollock, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has been admitted to probate. The aggregate property to be disposed of will probably amount to $1,500,000.

—The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided as constitutional the law levying taxes on dogs in that State.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before this Court, this morning.

Commonwealth ex rel. Bernard O'Rourke vs. the Sheriff. This was a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus sued out for the discharge of O'Rourke, who was bound over upon the oath of Albert Lennox to answer the charge of perjury. The evidence was that Lennox, as agent for ships in New York, had engaged O'Rourke as a seaman; that O'Rourke made but part of the voyage, and returned to Philadelphia for his pay. Lennox gave him a check on the Corn Exchange Bank for $20, part payment on the debt. Afterwards O'Rourke sued Lennox before an Alderman for the whole original debt, and swore that he had received nothing from Lennox on the debt, and Lennox produced before the Alderman the check he had given O'Rourke.

The Court thought it hardly proper that a plaintiff should be sworn in his own suit, and if he were, the oath was extra judicial. Lennox did not positively remember that O'Rourke had been sworn in making his statements. But Mr. Pemple, a member of the bar, who was counsel for Lennox at the suit, testified that when the perjury was committed during a hearing, in which Lennox was charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, Lennox gave O'Rourke a check for $20 on a firm with which he had no account. O'Rourke then swore he had received no check. But Lennox commenced this prosecution before the prosecution against him had been disposed of, therefore the Court ordered O'Rourke to be discharged.

Commonwealth ex rel. Isaac Stead vs. The Sheriff. This was a writ of habeas corpus taken out for the discharge of Stead, who was bound over on the oath of John Jenkins to answer the charge of conspiracy. Jenkins is a detective in the service of the Government. He employed a man to buy unstamped cigars from Stead, in order that he should have sufficient grounds for his arrest. Afterwards this employe was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. A man then went before an Alderman, swore that Jenkins made his living by the most dishonest means and that he had aided and abetted this man Holstein (who had been arrested) in obtaining goods under false pretenses; he obtained a warrant for the arrest of Jenkins, and Stead paid for the warrant.

Mr. Jenkins afterwards charged Stead with conspiracy to accuse him of crime, and to have him arrested on that accusation. The Court thought there was sufficient evidence to go before the jury, and therefore held the defendant for trial.

An application was made on habeas corpus for the discharge of Patrick Benson from the service of the United States navy. Benson has a wife and five little children. He was out of work, and on December 13, while intoxicated, was enticed into an enlistment in the navy. It seems also that some one who took an official part in the enlistment got his money from him. The Court granted the discharge upon condition that he would pay, by weekly instalments, his indebtedness to the Government, amounting to $80.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Pierce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Leary, who was convicted of homicide during the October term, a motion in arrest of judgment was made, argued, and held under consideration. This morning the Court gave a decision. The first ground upon which the motion was made was the, the trial was a mis-trial, the defendant having been absent from court during a good part of the proceedings. The trial of a felonious homicide does not really begin until the jury have been sworn.

That the defendant had been discharged from custody under the two-term act, and, whether under advice of counsel or not, left the Court, and in his absence a jury was empanelled. A defendant, when his life is in peril, has the right to be present at the selection of the jury who are to pass upon his guilt or innocence. Therefore the Court ordered that the verdict be set aside, and the prisoner be allowed to enter his own recognizance.

Also, in reference to trial after a discharge under the two-term act, the Court stated, not as a decided opinion, but as a conviction made by careful consideration, that their conviction was that, after such discharge, a man could not be tried upon the same bill of indictment.

Court of Common Pleas—Opinion by Allison, P. J.—The surviving heirs of Catherine Yohe filed in this Court their petition for the appointment of appraisers, as provided for in the eighth section of the act of April 16 1842 (Pamph. L. 537), for the ascertainment of such damages as they may have sustained by reason of the occupation of "Jones Hotel," in this city, the property of the petitioners, for purposes connected with the suppression of the late Rebellion.

The report of the Appraisers is before us for confirmation, rejection, or for reference back to them, under instructions, as to the principles which should guide them in making up their award. The petitioners claimed that they had sustained a loss of at least $42,000 in addition to the loss of rent for the premises, and the Appraisers have appraised their damages at $40,000.

The basis of this claim is the alleged sacrifice of the property at Sheriff's sale, on a judgment obtained on a mortgage for $37,000, the interest of which remained unpaid, as the petitioners claim, by reason of the damage to the property, committed by those who occupied it as a barrack for soldiers, and as a place for the storage of arms and ammunition.

The testimony taken by the appraisers established beyond contradiction the serious damage done to the property, that it was thereby rendered untenantable, that loss of rent resulted; the interest on the mortgage became in arrear, and by reason of non-payment of interest, judgment was obtained on the mortgage, and the property sold for $38,000, much less than the real value.

The testimony further shows that not very long before, the property was put up at public sale, and a bid of $90 000 obtained for it, which was refused by the owners. The price demanded was $110,000, and that the purchaser at Sheriff's sale sold it about six months thereafter, at private sale, for $80 000 and that he claims that he would not take $150 000 for it.

That the property was sold at a great sacrifice is clearly established.

To make good this loss to the owners the appraisers have allowed them compensation. Were they justified in taking this element of loss into consideration, and making it part of their award?

The act under which the petition is filed does not, we think, contemplate the giving of remote or consequential damages. It provides that where lands or tenements are occupied by troops the owners may apply for the appointment of appraisers, who, having been sworn or affirmed to make a just and true valuation of the alleged damages, shall proceed to view the premises, and hear any testimony presented or desired by said appraisers.

The compensation contemplated by this section of the act seems to be for occupation, and the direct and immediate damage to the real estate, resulting from occupation of lands or tenements by troops raised for the suppression of the Rebellion And because, under the exigency of the occasion lands and tenements were appropriated without the consent of the owner, the State held itself bound to make good such damages as the owner should from this cause sustain; or, at least, it provided for the ascertainment of the amount of the damages, looking, doubtless, to ultimate compensation of the owner, though the act as to payment is silent.

In the absence of an express agreement, it recognizes the implied promise of the State to pay to the citizens the just and true value of the damage which they should sustain by reason of the State taking and occupying their lands and tenements for the accommodation of troops raised under the authority of the Commonwealth.

The measure of damages in a case of this kind, is that which results directly and immediately from the act itself, but not to give compensation for remote and consequential loss. If this be the correct view, then the appraisers were in error in taking into account the loss which resulted to the owner of the Jones Hotel, from a sale of the property by the Sheriff, on their own mortgage. It by no means follows, that if rent had been received the interest would have been paid, or that the holder of the mortgage would not have foreclosed, and sold in order to collect the principal of his debt.

But whether this would have been the case or not, we hold is not material, inasmuch as we do not understand the act of 1862, as covering a claim for loss, resulting from the sale of the property, on the mortgage of the petitioners, even though such sale may be properly traced back as a remote consequence to the damage done to the real estate by the troops who for a time occupied it.

The appraisers should have allowed the petitioners a just compensation for rent of premises, and also for the injury done to the property by the troops, or whilst in their possession, and for gas consumed by them, for which the petitioners allege they were compelled to pay.

The report is set aside, and referred back to the appraisers, to appraise the damages upon the basis above stated.

—The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the Hoosic Tunnel think it will take eight years yet to complete the work. It was commenced about fifteen years ago.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, January 26, 1867.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104¼, no change, and 10-40s at 100, a slight advance; 107½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 104 for 7-30s; and 107 for old 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼ and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50⅝@51, closing at the former rate, no change; Little Schuylkill sold at 30, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, no change; and Elmira common at 30, no change; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14¼ for Hestonville; and 9 for Ridge Avenue.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 32¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 54¾ for Lehigh Navigation; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares were in good demand at full prices for investment. Commercial sold at 58. 115 was bid for Third National; 108 for Fourth National; 152 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 90 for Western; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 58 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134⅜; 12 M., 134⅜; 1 P. M., 134⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading	50⅜	200 sh Lit Sch	b5 30
100 sh do	b30 51		

FIRST BOARD.

$3500 5-20s 65 cp July	104¼	100 sh Lit Sch	30
$200 do	104¼	4 sh Leh Val	61½
$11000 US 7 30s, Je.	104¼	20 sh do	60¾
$10000 US 10-40s, cp	3d.100	100 sh Read	s6m 51
$232 Pa 6s	94¼	100 sh do	s6mt 51
$500 City 6s new	100¾	25 sh do	rnst.lts 51
$1000 do	new.100¾	100 sh do	e 51
$800 do	new.100¾	100 sh do	51
$500 Un Can 6s	21½	200 sh do	lots.b60 51
5 sh Com'th Bank	58	300 sh do	51
9 sh Penna R.	lots 56	20 sh do	trnsf 51½
500 sh Caldwell	⅞		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134⅜@134⅝; Silver 4s and 5s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¼@107⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107@107¼; do., 1864, 105⅜@105⅝; do., 1865, 105½@105⅝; do., July, 1865, 104¼@104¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104@104¼; do., 2d series, 104@104¼; 3d series, 104@104¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 13⅜@13⅝.

THE CASE OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—The following article is from the New York *Herald* of this morning:—

"On Thursday last considerable excitement was occasioned on Wall street by the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Yelverton, the President of the Bank of North America, and the rumor that the lamentable event was in some way connected with losses sustained by that institution. All manner of reports found currency for a time, and a miniature panic was manufactured; but the facts soon became known, and were found in substance to be that a stockbroker firm, enjoying good credit at the bank, had overdrawn their account to the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and suspended payment. Their drafts had been certified by the deceased President, who had confidence in their stability and integrity; and the news of their failure had so affected him as to occasion the attack which resulted in his death. The bankruptcy of this firm was not in itself an event of much moment. They were what is known as an open board house or curbstone brokers, and their liabilities were not of great magnitude. It is said, too, that they had put up securities sufficient to cover a great part of the debt due to the bank. The bank itself was in sound condition, its surplus being nearly double the amount of the overdrafts, supposing the latter to be a total loss. It was only the tragical event accompanying the failure that gave it its apparent importance. There is, however, a lesson in this occurrence which, if properly studied, may be productive of good results. A bank has a delicate character. It has no right to risk its funds wantonly and unnecessarily to accommodate any of its customers. Its capital is not the property of its President, nor its cashier, nor of any of its officers. They simply act as the agents and trustees of the stockholders and depositors, and are bound to be even more careful of the funds entrusted to their keeping than if they were their own exclusive property. It is a gross breach of trust for any officer of a bank to certify the check of any party who has not sufficient securities to cover the amount within the reach and control of the institution. Least of all should they certify large overdrafts by stockbrokers, who stand much in the same position as gamblers, and whose large fortunes of to-day may be broken down and swept away to-morrow by some sudden change in the market. An unexpected rise or fall in a fancy stock, to any material amount, will often turn the millionnaire of one moment into the pauper of the next, and the very fact of a stock-broker needing to make a heavy overdraft on his banking account implies that he is plunging into a speculation which chance may make remunerative or ruinous. The reckless manner in which many of our banking institutions conduct their business is notorious, and this is especially the case with banks connected with the stockjobbers and speculators on Broad street. The stockholders and depositors in such institutions are entitled to some protection, and if it is not to be found in the prudence, integrity, and firmness of those who act in the capacity of presidents and cashiers, it should be secured by some stringent legislation. The officer who certified an overdraft in any banking institution should be held responsible in his individual property for any loss that may ensue from his act."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 26.—The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices, although quotably the same, were weak. The demand was entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@8 75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extra; $11 50@12 75 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio ditto ditto, and $14 50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at $7 25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market has again been quiet, there being no demand except for prime lots, of which the market is relatively bare. In the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvania red at $2 75@3 15; Southern do. at $3 10@3 20; and white at $3 20@3 40. Rye is held at $1 35@1 37 ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in moderate request, with sales of new yellow at 98c@$1. Oats remain without change, sales of 2000 bushels at 57@58c 2000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 40.

Prime Cloverseed is scarce and in fair request. Sales at $7 75@8 50 ₱ 64 lbs, the latter rate for unclean. Timothy ranges from $3 75 to $4. Flaxseed is selling at $2 85@2 95.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

—The Kimball homestead, one of the oldest mansions in West Lebanon, N. H., was burned to the ground last week. It was a large four-story edifice, with wings, offering most hospitable accommodations. This place has been in the Kimball family ever since the Indians quitted the upper valley of the Connecticut. Captain Richard Kimball, the great engineer, the friend and coadjutor of De Witt Clinton in his canal project, and the father of Richard B. Kimball, the author, died in the house in 1860, aged ninety-one, and his father died in the same house, aged eighty-five.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Morrill on Resumption.

From the Tribune.

In the intense excitement of politics, thoughtful men do not forget another subject of even more importance than the immediate restoration of the Southern States. These may stay as they are—not without serious injury to the whole country, it is true—but our finances cannot continue at they are, and the alternative is improvement or ruin. States may prosper without representation in Congress, but the business of the country cannot be established upon an irredeemable paper currency. We earnestly hope that the speech of the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, delivered in the House on Thursday, will convince Congress of the necessity of making immediate preparation for contraction. Mr. Morrill's argument is thorough and irrefutable; we believe the majority of Congress admits it, yet the first step to enforce its conclusions has not been taken, and there is danger that the subject will continue to be neglected for others of far less pressing importance.

Mr. Morrill might well express a feeling of mortification that the necessity of contraction should require sober argument, or that any one could "espouse the cause of an endless reign of paper currency, of which it takes one dollar and thirty, forty, or fifty cents to buy a dollar in specie." The condition of business in the United States is sufficient, without argument, to answer the theories of those who believe that the immense volume of paper currency is not more than we need, and that the abundance of such a substitute for specie is a proof of prosperity. We must even buy our iron ships in Europe, because no American can afford to make them. Our manufacturers cannot compete with those of England. A nominal increase of values has unsettled all business and all prices. The value of production, of manufacture, of profits, of losses, is beyond exact calculation. A shifting standard has made even economy difficult, and the abundance of paper discourages honest industry and fosters speculation. Even the Government, in the easy manufacture of money out of national credit, spends millions of paper with little reference to their value in specie. If the country is not in one sense unprosperous, it is in spite of the burden of currency, not because of it, and every month adds to the proof that we can only escape vast evils in the future by resumption of specie payments and the contraction of the currency to the legitimate needs of business.

Mr. Morrill's statistics show that the total amount of paper currency now in use, including legal-tenders, national bank notes, compound interest notes, etc., is $963,290,551, or nearly one thousand millions. In 1862 the total of paper currency was but $184,000,000. Can it be contended that business requires such an enormous increase? The very depreciation of the currency is an answer; its excess diminishes its value, and prices rise as the value sinks. Mr. Morrill shows that the increased production of gold and silver is tending to the steady depreciation of specie itself, while the coinage of the United States, in comparison with European standards, is debased. How, then, does our paper money stand when the standard itself is degraded? A Chinese nation may fix arbitrary standards, but the Americans, a commercial people, cannot prosper with a currency which is terribly discounted in every market, and even refused in our own gold States on the Pacific.

This excess of paper money is the legacy of the Rebellion; but it is folly to plead the evils of war as an excuse for the blunders of peace. Resumption should have begun in 1865. That it was not attempted then is all the more reason that it should begin in 1867, and in Mr. Morrill's opinion, "never shall we have a more auspicious moment to initiate measures for a vigorous retirement of the excess of our paper currency." That opinion is ours also. We ought to begin to-day. Credits are not unusually expanded, and the people generally are free from debt. To postpone resumption is to tempt the country into extravagance, and to risk, and, in fact, compel a change of this favorable condition. We know that our paper currency is well based on national credit, and admit the blessings of its uniformity. The danger is in its irredeemable character, and in the excess of issues, monstrously disproportionate to specie and business needs. Mr. Morrill, who is certainly a determined opponent of the politics of the Secretary of the Treasury, sustains that great policy of resumption which is the chief hold of Mr. McCulloch's administration upon the confidence of the people. Politics should not prevent all sound thinkers from urging its immediate adoption. In offering this unanswerable argument, Mr. Morrill has done the country good service, and Congress will be held to a stern responsibility if it refuses to heed his warnings.

The English and French Press on Impeachment.

From the Times.

The question of the President's impeachment is elaborately discussed in our late files from Paris and London. The way in which it is treated in the more prominent jouanals shows a great advancement in the knowledge of American affairs since the time of the late war. We should judge that the public writers abroad have all been busily engaged in studying our Constitution, institutions, laws, politics, ideas, and styles of life. In fact, the discussions, especially in the English press, are very like those of American politicians. If they differ with each other, it is on intelligible grounds; and if they argue, it is with some knowledge of the points in dispute. An English writer from this country some few years ago took occasion to sneer at the fact that the Constitution was sold in the streets of this city for two cents: but we should imagine that the enterprising vendors of that venerable instrument must have extended the sphere of their labors to London, and must have found a ready market for their wares among the quill-drivers who enlighten the European public on American politics. The fact gives us unmitigated pleasure, while it also saves us from intolerable suffering. It was certainly heart-rending as well as mortifying to be compelled to read the London and Paris journals during the continuance of the late war. It was not the incident of their opposition to us and to the cause of the Union that troubled us, but their dismal ignorance upon all those matters that furnished grounds for opinion, and the frightful *nonchalance* with which, on every possible occasion, they made exposure of their ignorance. If they will now take the trouble to deal intelligently with American affairs, their utterances will weigh out their full value even with us, and, moreover, will have an additional and adventitious value, from the fact that they are the conclusions of those who are removed from the scene of the conflict, and have only a limited interest in its fortunes.

In France, both the Imperialist and Liberal journals look on the impeachment movement as being revolutionary in its nature. Touching, as it does, the highest functionary of the State—aiming, as it does, at his forcible removal from office—based, as it is, on grounds so frivolous, and accompanied by accusations so gross—doubtful as seems the issue of the contest, and uncertain as appears the course of events subsequent to it—the affair is inexplicible to them on any other theory than that of the "revolution." As a consequence the gravity of the movement is discerned, and the resort to such an expedient is on all hands deprecated. Of course, we should expect such a journal as *La Liberte* to indulge in high-sounding rhetoric on the subject, somewhat akin to that of our impeachers here; but even those who are inclined to talk thus feel that impeachment marks a crisis beyond which our career must be dubious and unsteady. The protests of *Le Temps* and *La Presse* are no less emphatic than that of *La France*, and, in fact, we may say that the organs of all parties are unanimous and decided in their remonstrances against the threatened measure.

The chief organs of English thought treat the impeachment business as by far the most serious and perilous procedure in our political history. Nearly all of them, like their French contemporaries, apply to it the word "revolution," and look upon its origin and pretext, as well as its probable results, as indicative of the prevalence of a revolutionary feeling in the country. The *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review*—each regarding the matter from the standpoint of the ruling classes—are agreed as to its character, while the more respectable of the Liberal organs are no less strenuous in deprecating it as dangerous to the repose of the country and the permanence of free institutions. Of course, all that they say against the measure is based on the ground upon which it has been urged, and the objects that are sought by it. In this view, the *Times* remarks that the "trial of the President will transform the Constitution," and the following sentences which we bring together give the points of its opinion:—

"It may be, and no doubt is, galling to the dominant party in Congress to be thwarted as they have been by one man, but the Constitution gives him the power, and it is of that they ought to complain. It is in truth, the Constitution, rather than Mr. Johnson, which is now the object of assault; it is the Constitution, rather than Mr Johnson, which is in danger. If the articles of his impeachment be truly drawn, they will make the first charge against him that he has used all the powers of his office, and by the side of this all his other offenses are as nothing. Let the impeachment be prosecuted with the determination which is said to inspire its managers, and its results will be much more portentous than the mere removal of Mr. Johnson from his place. The Presidency itself will cease to be what it has been, and the balance which now exists upon the legislative action of parliamentary majorities will vanish. * * * We need not, however, dwell upon the future; it is sufficient to note the phase through which the American Constitution appears to be passing, the danger that the artificial balance of powers, the checks upon impulsive legislation, the independence of the Executive Government contemplated by the founders of the Republic, will all be swept away."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* points out the lack of definition in all the accusations against President Johnson. After a keen discussion of this point, and after expressing a fear that the judicial view of the case may be lost sight of in the excited state of party feeling, it concludes by the utterance of a strong hope that

"The Senate will give the world one more example of the fact which is so often overlooked and obscured, that the passionate external violence of the American character and manners overlays and conceals a solid foundation of good sense, moderation, and regard for law which makes itself felt in the long run and on great occasions."

The *Saturday Review* treats the proposed impeachment at length, and with signal ability. It analyzes the powers of the different branches of the Government, as set forth in the Constitution, shows the peculiar position which the President has among the rulers of States, and tries to discover his culpability as set forth in the various charges brought against him:—

"The President," it remarks, "stands on a present basis of constitutional right; while Congress is acting in formal defiance of the Constitution, and seems inclined, according to the latest accounts, to set the Constitution aside altogether, and to assert for itself the omnipotence of a British Parliament—*the right of altering all laws*, whether fundamental or incidental, whether part of the original compact of Union or mere measures of Congressional legislation, by a simple majority of both Houses. * * The charges against him, correctly estimated, amount simply to this—that in the exercise of his executive power he has set at nought the wishes of Congress, and acted upon his own judgment; that he has carried out his own policy, and not the policy of a majority of the two Houses. And it is plain, not only that an impeachment on such a ground as this would be a gross abuse of a remedy intended for a very different purpose, but that it would totally alter the existing relations between the Executive and the Legislature, and subvert the present Constitution of the Federal Government. The Federal Constitution has explicitly made known the purpose for which this formidable weapon may be drawn. It was never meant to enable Congress to get rid of a political opponent. Had it been intended that Congress should be able to remove a President for political reasons, a machinery less cumbrous and less cruel would have been supplied."

There is nothing particularly novel about these views of the leading journals of Great Britain, and we do not quote them as affording any light to our politicians upon constitutional questions. But they indicate the drift of intelligent European thought upon the most important matter in current American history. And they show that what is here only a subject of Congressional frivolity and partisan animosity, is there regarded as of the gravest national import.

Impeachment Question in Congress—The Conflict in the Republican Camp

From the Herald.

If the position of President Johnson at this crisis may be aptly compared with that of King Charles I of England, on the eve of his surrender to the English Parliament by that of Scotland, or to the dangerous situation of Louis XVI of France, when intercepted in his attempted flight from that distracted country, so will the parallel in each of these remarkable revolutionary epochs apply at this juncture to the Congress of the United States. This body not only stands now in the relation of the famous revolutionary Parliament of England or of the French revolutionary convention towards the king, but in the clashing elements of the dominant party in the Parliament, the Convention and Congress, there are some strong general features of resemblance. As in the Parliament, which finally disposed of the unfortunate Charles by bringing him to the block, there were the conservative Presbyterians against the radical Independents, and as the violent Jacobins of the French Convention, intent upon their schemes of slaughter, had first to dispose of the objections of the more moderate Girondists before they could reach the king, so now the dominant radicals of Congress are confronted by the so-called conservatives of the republican party against President Johnson's impeachment.

How this conflict in the Republican camp stands at present we cannot exactly determine. The Judiciary Committee of the House, engaged in the inquiry upon the charges against Mr. Johnson raised by Mr. Ashley, is properly very reticent as to its proceedings, and the members generally of both Houses have become somewhat cautious in the expression of their opinions, in view of their probable responsibilities as members of the grand jury or as judges of the high court in which they may be called to act in this projected impeachment. But still, in the occasional outbreaks of such leading radicals as Sumner, of the Senate, and in the general drift of the proceedings of the House having any relation to this question, we think the strength and fixed purpose of the radicals may be detected, as well as the feeble and failing resistance of the conservatives. We think it is apparent that, as in the illustrative English Parliament and French Convention to which we have adverted, the superior force and pressure of the radicals must prevail. This impeachment has become, too, this nice military question to the Republican party, whether it shall hazard the demoralization and breaking up of its forces in attempting to sit down before the enemy's stronghold for a two years' siege and starve him out, or risk the bolder alternative of carrying his position by storm.

Now, if President Johnson, the Northern Democracy, and the ruling politicians of the excluded States could be brought to realize the advantages offered them with a coalition on their part to favor these divisions in the Republican camp, they would not hesitate in yielding a little in order to gain a great deal. They would come over to the pending Constitutional amendment as the Northern ultimatum of Southern restoration. But as upon this issue each of the parties named appears to be inflexibly opposed to a recognition of the all-powerful voice of the North, and as the Rebel States and the Northern Democracy seem to depend altogether upon Hercules to lift them out of the mud, the prospect is that the radical camp will soon absorb the floating Republicans of both Houses, and that after the meeting of the new Congress in March the impeachment will be vigorously pushed to the removal of Mr. Johnson from office. There must be, without further loss of time, some very powerful diversion in his favor, in a change of front and a change of base, or the Northern popular current which has set in so heavily against him cannot be impeded or turned aside short of his removal.

As to the sorrowful conclusions of the British aristocratic journals that this proposed impeachment involves a despotic exercise of Congressional power fatal to individual rights and the cause of liberty, they are needless apprehensions and sheer nonsense. The impeachment contemplated is a constitutional proceeding, expressly provided in the organization of the Government to meet the contingency of the usurpation by the Executive of the exclusive powers of Congress, and a failure on his part, from negligence or design, to "see the laws faithfully executed." This remedy in Congress may be traced back to the example of the British House of Commons, resulting from the great revolution, against King James II, of 1688. The only drawback to the immediate prosecution of this measure lies in the fears of the weak-kneed Republicans in Congress as to its expediency; but by the 4th of March these weak knees will be strengthened by a radical rubbing from their constituents. We think so, from the Northern outside pressure which has already commenced, and because the great strength developed by Congress in the Northern elections of last fall resulted from the bold stand taken by Congress against Mr. Johnson, and from his alarming attitude of hostility to the rightful authority of Congress. In any event, his impeachment and removal, instead of producing another civil war or a financial panic, will practically be equivalent to his death or resignation, and nothing more.

Tenure of Federal Officers—Power of Removal.

From the World.

When we last saw the bill to regulate the tenure of Federal offices, which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives, it provided that an officer, commissioned by consent and approval of the Senate, should be liable to removal only for crime, misconduct in office, incapacity, or disqualification. The bill also provided that such removal should not take place until the President had communicated to the Senate the reasons for displacing the officer, together with all evidence in his possession relating thereto, and the Senate should assent to the removal. During the recess of the Senate, the President is, by the bill, authorized to suspend an officer, substituting another in his stead temporarily; but is required within twenty days after the meeting of the Senate to communicate his action and the evidence bearing thereon to that body. If the latter withholds its assent, then the officer removed is thereby restored to his former place.

The first part of the bill, in so far as it is an expression by Congress of the impropriety of making removals from office except for the causes named, may be needful, and certainly can do no harm even if a work of legal supererogation. But the last part of the bill, which proposes to make Senators legal participants in the act of removal, and thereby to limit and restrain the power of the Executive in such matters, is clearly unconstitutional, inasmuch as the power of removal is a useful incident of the executive office, and absolutely necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional functions of the President.

We are very far from desiring it to be understood that because we deny the legal authority of the Senate to restrain the power of the Executive in this matter of removals, we approve a reckless removal of faithful, competent, and fit public servants on the ground of mere differences of political opinion. Such action is not democratic in any sense, no matter if it be proved that Presidents elected as Democrats have been guilty of such conduct.

We have in a previous article alluded to the great debate on this subject which took place in the Congress of 1789. Two years after that, President Jefferson came into power under circumstances of a complete revolution in political parties, which made him almost the only person of his views in office. His predecessor had *totally* excluded the Democratic party from public positions. Even the army was against Mr. Jefferson. It was absolutely necessary that such a condition of things be changed or modified, and this brought up the question of removal in all its aspects. The letters of Mr. Jefferson, written in March, 1801, to Governor Giles, to Eloridge Gerry, to the Attorney-General, and to others, reveal fully what was then the view of the subject taken by the great apostle of Democracy. He declared that removals should only be made for cause; and that proper cause would be "personal misconduct;" "official misconduct;" "negligence;" "incapacity;" "inherent vice in the appointment;" "partisan electioneering beyond the fair exercise of the elective franchise;" and opposition of heads of departments to his policy. This was the Democratic law of removals.

Some twenty years after this (May 15, 1820), Congress legislated in respect to the term of office of certain officers, and directed that all district attorneys, collectors, navy agents, receivers of public moneys, army paymasters, shall be appointed for *four years*, but "removable from office at pleasure of the President." The object of this statute of limitation, which vacates, every Presidential term, the great mass of the Federal offices, was to place disbursing officers and others every four years under inspection and supervision as to their conduct and accounts, so that the incompetent and defaulters could be detected and dropped.

In the years 1825-26 the subject was again before the Senate, and was referred to a select committee of nine, of which Messrs. Van Buren, Benton, Macon, and White were members, which reported six bills intended to control and regulate different branches of the public service, and limit somewhat the power of the Executive. In one of these bills the dismissal of officers by the President was curtailed by requiring the *cause* of dismission to be sent to Congress in each case. The section was in these words:—

"That, in all nominations made by the President to the Senate to fill vacancies occasioned by an exercise of the President's power to remove from office, the fact of the removal shall be stated to the Senate at the same time that the nomination is made, *with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed.*"

The report accompanying the bill was made by Colonel Benton on behalf of the Committee, but it is, in an intellectual sense, one of the least creditable of the many public documents written by that remarkable man. The whole proceeding was undoubtedly intended to prevent or check the wholesale removals from office which were being made by President Adams. The bill failed to become a law, and is only important as containing what Mr. Van Buren, Colonel Benton, and other men, mature in public life, thought upon this important subject. Looking back from our present standpoint in 1867, we think all will admit that the defeat of the bill has proved a public calamity, and also that it furnishes to the present Congress a mode by which the public good can be promoted and the Constitution preserved in all its sanctity. It will be observed that the bill of 1825 did not put foward the claim, now made on behalf of the Senate, that it had power to peremptorily prevent executive action. It only provided that when the President removed an officer, for whose commission the assent of the Senate was required, he should accompany the nomination of a successor "with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed." Is not this the true course to be pursued to-day? Will it not tend to check what was an evil under President Lincoln, and is, doubtless, an evil, to a greater or less extent, under his successor? Is it not the duty of legislators, who have taken oath to support the Constitution of the United States, instead of looking only to partisan purposes, to reflect how they can accomplish needed reforms in public affairs, and at the same time preserve intact the instrument which they are bound by the most sacred obligations to maintain?

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And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. 12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES

AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

AUGUST 7-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO NEW 5-20 BONDS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 412 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares, or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportional part of a share, for which scrip will be issued: which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

1 15tuths12t

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. 1825 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD,

No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city 9 25 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use.

Established Over 25 Years.

Over 24,000 Safes in Use.

The only Safes with Inside Doors.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.

Guaranteed free from Dampness.

Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 6p

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, Sealed Proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1000 reams medium 18x23 inches.
1000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED).

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. B. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Ladin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL, Superintendent of Public Printing.

1 21 20t

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO, Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a ton.

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the stone.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART, Maj. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col. 1 8 tuths 6w

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15 1865; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A. 1 19tF2t

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES,

From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY

E. L. CAUFFMAN, AGENT, No. 21 North FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 1 3 thstu2m

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as it is done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—

"GENTLEMEN:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO., No. 86 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia. 11 20 tuths3m

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 1 12 1m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 439 CHESNUT STREET Nearly Opposite the Post Office PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31 6

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7 6

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

For The Evening Telegraph.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Who helped to plant the poisoned seeds
That sprung to life in bloody deeds,
And made the nation mourn in weeds?
Jeff. Davis.

Who scorned the law of human right,
And hated freedom's holy light,
And quenched the vassal's hope in night?
Jeff. Davis.

Who trifled with the oath he swore,
And mocked the flag our fathers bore,
Renouncing it for evermore?
Jeff. Davis.

Who strove to fire with pen and tongue
The reckless crowd, both old and young,
With thoughts of treason widely flung?
Jeff. Davis.

Who thrust our noble boys in blue,
That to their country's rescue flew,
In prisons, dark and filthy too?
Jeff. Davis.

Who worked with fiendish wrath and hate,
Our chieftain to assassinate,
And make a nation mourn his fate?
Jeff. Davis.

Who tried at last to run away,
Because it was too hot to stay,
And got bewildered on his way?
Jeff. Davis.

Who doffed his manhood, and arrayed
Himself like some old wrinkled maid,
But was at last by "boots" betrayed?
Jeff. Davis. E. H. N.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.—The eightieth annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening. Among the many very important subjects which have claimed its attention, not only during the past, but for many years, has been the establishment of a House of Correction. It is hoped that its efforts will soon be crowned with success, as Councils seem to be in earnest in the matter. The present crowded state of the County Prison, in which three, four, and even six prisoners are crowded together in a single cell, renders it necessary that some other place than the prison should be established, where vagrants, drunkards, &c., can be sent and made to earn their own living.

The report of the proceeding of its Acting Committee shows that the Society is in earnest and alive to the important work of endeavoring to remedy the evils which now exist in many of the County Prisons of the State.

An election for officers and members of the Acting Committee was held, with the following result:—

President—James J. Barclay.
Vice Presidents—William Shippen, M. D., Joseph R. Chandler.
Treasurer—William Duane.
Secretaries—John J. Lytle, Edward Townsend.
Counsellors—Henry J. Williams, Charles Gibbons.

Members of the Acting Committee.—Charles Ellis, William S. Perot, Thomas Latimer, John M. Wetherill, Benjamin H. Pitfield, James E. Kaighn, Edward H. Bonsall, Alfred H. Love, James Peters, Jeremiah Willits, George Taber, William L. J. Kiderlin, William Armstrong, M. D.; William Nicholson, Charles W. Funk, Philip P. Randolph, Samuel Townsend, Albert G. Rowland, Benjamin H. Shoemaker, William Warner Caldwell, Rev. William H. Hare, Henry Perkins, George M. Elkinton, J. M. Corse, M. D., J. H. Beckwith, Thomas A. Robinson, Theodore Trewendt, Joshua Eyre, J. Lukens, M. D., William J. Mullen, William Ingram, William R. MacAdam, William A. Duff, John Livezey, A. L. Ellwyn, M. D., Robert E. Evans, Henry M. Laing, Albert H. Franciscus, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Robert McClintock, Adam Eckfeldt, Jos. Parrish, M. D.

SCHOOL PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—By request of Mr. Hancock, Chief Clerk of Controllers, the following statement was compiled under the direction of the School Board:—

School Districts.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Furniture.
First	$34,800	$2,760
Second	54,100	5,300
Third	38,500	2,400
Fourth	33,333	2,450
Fifth	39,030	3,600
Sixth	152,000	4,050
Seventh	99,100	6,850
Eighth	45,334	2,000
Ninth	69,334	3,700
Tenth	134,217	7,050
Eleventh	170,767	6,550
Twelfth	32,600	1,500
Thirteenth	37,700	3,750
Fourteenth	183,768	7,600
Fifteenth	102,667	9,360
Sixteenth	88,400	6,650
Seventeenth	60,250	4,050
Eighteenth	82,534	6,950
Nineteenth	51,334	3,700
Twentieth	135,169	7,500
Twenty-first	103,984	6,700
Twenty-second	81,501	3,750
Twenty-third	54,100	5,050
Twenty-fourth and 27th	69,567	4,800
Twenty-fifth	39,668	4,200
Twenty-sixth	91,250	6,400
Total	$2,924,977	$128,610

Amount paid on account of new buildings not included in the above, $91,578, making the total of real estate, $1,795,427. The value of furniture in 460 divisions in rented buildings is estimated at $69,000. This, added to furniture in buildings owned by the city, makes the total value of furniture $197,610. From the value of real estate as above given, there is to be deducted $321,128 of incumbrances, leaving the net value at $1,793,849.

SURVEY OF THE SCHUYLKILL.—The results of the recent hydrographical survey of the Schuylkill river from the Wire Bridge to the Falls of the Schuylkill, demonstrates the fact that 10,000,000 cubic feet of mud had been deposited within the past five years. The superficial area of the river has been decreased between those two points fully sixteen acres. The principal deposit is opposite the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, where an island 1100 feet long and 150 feet broad has been formed, so obstructing the river that a wooden trunk had to be laid from the Water Works through the island, a distance of 500 feet, so as to afford an ample supply of pure water to the Twenty-fourth Ward. While the river is becoming narrower, the mean depth is increasing. In 1861 the deepest water found was 32½ feet, and this at a point nearly opposite the house of the Philadelphia Skating Club. At the same spot now it is 37½ feet. The survey, according to the report of the engineer, shows that the subsiding reservoir made by the dam, and which gives the water a chance to be at rest and deposit the impurities, is fast becoming a mere channel.

RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION.—Colonel Snowden, at a recent meeting of the Historical Society, presented the following resolution to the Society, which was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That this Society has learned, with lively satisfaction, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has authorized the return to the Hall of Independence, in this city, of the chair occupied by the President of Congress, John Hancock, when the Declaration of Independence was passed, and the table upon which that immortal document was signed; and that a committee be appointed to co-operate with the State and city authorities in such ceremonies as may be appropriate when these interesting memorials of the Revolution are returned to this city and placed in the Hall of Independence.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee:—James Ross Snowden, John Jordan, Jr., William A. Porter, William Duane, and Charles M. Morris.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION.—James W. Patton, Esq., proprietor of the boilers which lately exploded at the mill, Beach and Coates streets, and the engineer, James McCarthy, were arrested yesterday by Sergeant Megee, on a warrant issued by Coroner Daniels, and committed.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION.—A pleasant affair occurred last evening at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Cresson streets, on the occasion of the presentation of a handsome Bible to Hancock Lodge, No. 43.

After the regular business of the evening, the wives of the members who had received the fifth or scarlet degree were introduced, and the ancient degree of "Daughter of Rebekah" conferred upon them. After this ceremony, the ladies who had received the degree presented the Lodge with a magnificent Bible, and among the pleasant incidents of the evening was the singing of some fine airs by the De Kalb Glee Club, and recitations by a number of gentlemen. The participants departed at an early hour, well pleased with the entertainment.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.—Yesterday was the one-hundred-and-eighth natal anniversary of Robert Burns, the immortal Scotch poet, and it was well and generally celebrated by his countrymen in this city. The Burns Association met in the evening at Mintzer's Hotel, and after electing officers for the ensuing year, sat down to a sumptuous supper, to which full justice was done by the unusually large assemblage of gentlemen present.

The following are the officers elected for 1867:—President—David S. Winebrenner. Vice Presidents—John Shedden and Peter A. Johnson. Secretary—Robert C. Gibson. Treasurer—John Borth.

The celebration last evening was one marked by much pleasantry and convivial congeniality, and the company did not separate until "the wee sma' hours o' mornin."

SLIGHT FIRE.—About quarter past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred in the colored school house, Sixth street, above Lombard. One of the partitions in the school room caught fire from a stove, which was in close proximity to it, but the flames were extinguished without the aid of the firemen. In going to the fire several members of two opposing companies got into a wrangle at Sixth and Spruce streets, and one of them received a cut under the eye. At one time the affair threatened to result in a general fight, but by some means it was quieted down.

FREE CHURCHES.—The churches throughout the city are beginning to make preparations for providing the masses with accommodations at their evening services. Not to mention all, we may state that old St. Peter's, at Third and Pine streets, Rev. Albert Barnes' church, on Washington Square, Rev. Mr. Marsh's church, at Tenth and Clinton, and the Epiphany, are all open on Sunday nights. In all these churches the preaching, the music, and the associations are made as attractive as possible.

CLOSING STORES AT AN EARLY HOUR.—The retail grocers are to hold a meeting on Tuesday evening next, at the Moyamensing Institute, to take into consideration the propriety of closing the stores at an early hour in the evening.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL FOR the weeking ending January 24, 1867:—Barrels of superfine, 2525; rye, 66, corn meal, 300; total, 2891.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, a fire occurred in the department used as a cotton mill in Mr. Tryon's building, back of No. 220 N. Second street. Damage trifling.

The Blacas Museum.

Part of the famous Blacas collection has been unpacked at the British Museum, and its treasures are found to be in perfect condition. We have already given some account of the transfer of this extraordinary museum from France to England, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* has some additional particulars which are interesting. The *Gazette* says:—

"There died at Venice during the present year the possessor of one of the finest private museums in Europe. His father, the Duke de Blacas, who was so well known as one of the Ministers of Louis XVIII, laid its foundations during his visits to Rome and Naples as French Ambassador, and he himself spared neither trouble nor money in increasing its treasures. The elder Duke died in 1839, and lies buried in the Church of the Franciscans at Gorlitz. There also rest the remains of his royal master, Charles X, to whom when in exile he had offered the whole of his fortune, and near whose tomb he left directions that his own should be made. His son inherited the political convictions as well as the title and property of his father, and took no part in public affairs, thereby obtaining full leisure for the pursuit of his favorite studies. On his death the law of succession rendered the sale of his collection necessary, and as soon as the fact became known, considerable excitement prevailed throughout the world of art in Paris on the subject of the impending purchase. The competition lay between France and England, the former being represented by a committee of *savans*, the latter by Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, who had been sent to Paris with special instructions from the Treasury. It is a mistaken belief that only a portion of the contents of the Blacas collection has been secured for us by the purchase. The truth is that we possess it in its entirety as it existed at the Duke's death, with the exception of the bronze statuette of Ajax, and one duplicate gold coin of Marc Antony, both of which were bequeathed by the late Duke to the French nation."

Among the curiosities of the collection is the celebrated silver toilet service of a Roman bride. This treasure, unique in its kind, was discovered in 1793 at Rome, in one of a set of vaulted chambers, covered with the ruins of buildings of which they formed the substructure, near the convent of the Minims on the Esquiline Hill. It consists of a number of vessels, vases, ornaments and trappings, nearly all of which were probably executed towards the close of the fifth century of the Christian era. Among the most important of these is an oblong pyxis or casket, about twenty-two inches long, seventeen broad and eleven high, resembling in shape the sarcophagi of the period, and of which both the lid and body are covered with figures embossed, chased, and partially gilt.

The collection of gems in the Blacas museum consists of about seven hundred antique intaglios and cameos, together with a small but choice selection of oriental, renaissance, and modern gems. Many of the finest specimens came from the celebrated Strozzi collection, and were published during the last century by Gori, Maffei, and Stoch. Others are from the Barth, Schellersheim, and De la Turbie cabinets, of which the last has been fully described by Visconti. Among them are several intaglios and cameos not to be surpassed for beauty, and bearing as much external evidence of their authenticity as such objects can possibly possess. Of the rest of the collection it is sufficient to say that nearly all the specimens it contains have some special interest arising from their subjects, from the character of their execution, from the quality of the stone, or from the fact of their having belonged to some historical personage. It is well known that there has hitherto been no branch of ancient art so inadequately represented at the British Museum as that which deals with gems. The Blacas collection is therefore of paramount importance, especially on account of the number of fine cameos which it contains.

The Roman coins add to the British Museum about twenty-two hundred specimens, many of them unique, and almost all in the finest state of preservation.

Literary Cooks in Paris.—A dinner was recently given in Paris at which all the guests were literary men, and all cooks. *La Liberte* says:—"Among the company were M. H. de Page, editor of *Le Petit Journal*, MM. J. Noriac, Richard Claretie, Maillard, Lacour, Baron Brisse, etc. All the guests were dressed in cook's costume; the older guests wore the classic cotton cap, the younger ones the *toque*. M. Claretie made up excellently as a scullion." After giving the bill of fare, Baron Brisse writes in *La Liberte*:—"This dinner was given by and prepared under the direction of M. J. Gouffe. I had the honor of being one of the guests, and when leaving I declared to him, on my honor, that I never in my life ate a dinner more deliciously and skilfully prepared. The 20th of December, 1866, will remain a date illustrious in the culinary *fasti* of the 19th century."

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

Funeral Honors to Dead Rebels.

GALVESTON, January 25.—Great excitement has been occasioned by the interference of General Griffin in the obsequies of General A. S. Johnston. The stores are closed and draped in mourning. General Griffin has agreed to permit the body to be taken to the Episcopal Church, and the burial service be read, on Mayor Leonard giving him the following pledge:—That there shall be no music by bands, ringing or tolling of bells, and no public or private demonstrations of any organized associations, shou d the body be conveyed to the church in this city, and from thence to the point of its departure. All persons appearing in the procession shall be invited, and appear as members of the family of the deceased or of their friends. These conditions were refused, and the body remains in the open air, where it has been visited by crowds. Business was suspended during the day in honor of the deceased."

—We cannot but think that the conduct of General Griffin is founded in bad policy. General A. Sidney Johnston was, beyond all doubt, the purest of any of the Rebel leaders. He stands pre-eminent for his martial ability, and rivals "Stonewall" Jackson for religious enthusiasm in a cause which he honestly believed to be right. When, therefore, it is desired to reinter his remains, we cannot see why the bells were not allowed to toll, and the people to follow the funeral *cortege*, whether they were friends or strangers. If it is understood that military honors be meted out only to officers of the United States army, General Griffin may be right in forbidding a salute at the grave, but we think that the interference in this case was arbitrary.

Even if the conduct of General Johnston during life was such as to richly merit the refusal of funeral honors, yet it is certainly not sound policy to treat his remains with disrespect. If there isone thing about which a people are tenacious, it is the memory of their dead public servants. The reigning Bourbon did much to strengthen his position on the throne of France when he allowed the body of the great Napoleon to be reinterred in the magnificent mausoleum in Paris. A like sense of policy, if not propriety, should lead us to allow the honors of regard to be paid by the Southern people to the dead Southern Generals.

So far as we are concerned, we would join in paying every respect to the dead; the only ones we would hold accountable are the living. We would not have interment refused to any of them. We would let the honor to their remains be so delightful to the vanity of the survivors as to induce them to follow their predecessors as speedily as possible. If all the Southern Rebel leaders were to-day where Sidney Johnston is, the Union would not be now distracted by their bitter animosity. We would so act as to deprive these men of every opportunity of pointing to our course as though it were tyrannical. But while dealing leniently with the masses and the dead leaders, we would so use the rod with the living rulers as to crush out and trample down forever the slightest hope of a successful treason.

Aid for the Cretans.

TO-NIGHT, in New York, a monster mass meeting will be held to raise funds to aid the Cretans in their gallant struggle for the privileges of Christianity and for freedom from the Turks. The gentlemen who act as Vice-Presidents comprise all of the richest and most honorable of the merchants of the metropolis. What we need is just such a meeting in our city. The cause of fellow-Christians battling for civil and religious liberty has never in the past failed to awaken a responsive echo in the American heart. Hungary, Poland, Greece, Ireland, and all who sought to be free in the past, have received our aid; and shall Crete, with her double appeal to us as freemen and as Christians, be refused? We hope that some of our merchants will take the cause of this struggling people under their charge.

SOUTHERN WANTS.—The following extract from a letter from a Northern clergyman in the South, which we find in the New York *Tribune*, gives a touching picture of destitution:—

"But the perishing and the half-naked poor—where are they? I can tell you where they live. In tents scattered along the edge of the railroads, or in the outskirts of the town; in huts which may be called 'iron-clad,' though affording poor protection against the bombardment of want—edifices composed of a half-dozen frail scantlings, picked up in some lucky hour, and lined around and on the top with nothing in the world but old tinned plates, once the roofing of some building that perished in the conflagration of the town; in shanties, in hovels part canvas, part old blanket, part old strips of board. Very often there is nothing but an earth floor. Do these people actually *want*? Look at their sunken features; the livid hue of their faces; their eyes, in which a dull craving exhibits itself; their few, scanty, perishing garments; their feet, with nothing on, as they tramp along the frozen ground (for winter is not all summer here), except the cast-away shoes which you threw out on some refuse-heap the other day. There are families here which have not the slightest idea to-day where the corn-cake, stirred up with water and baked in the ashes, for to-morrow will come from, unless the slender possibility of a little job of work is realized, or unless the supply depot here has been enabled, through the generosity of citizens, or of Kentuckians, or perhaps of New Yorkers, to furnish them with a ration."

These families, be they black or white appeal to our Christian charity. It is not on them that the crimes of the leaders should fall. They are not to-day the men who maintain a defiant attitude. Let us make these people our friends by our liberality, and thus secure an ally in the enemy's camp far more valuable than any external foe. Such a course is distated by sound policy as well as Christian generosity. In conformity with these views, a meeting was held last night at the Cooper Institute for the express purpose of raising funds for the relief of the starving South. It was held by the *radicals*, or was addressed by radicals—Horace Greeley and H. W. Beecher being the principal speakers—and it was the radicals giving bread to the Rebels, giving it willingly and without ostentation. We hear much prating from the Democratic press about charity, but it is reserved for the so-called enemies of the South to show by deeds their true feeling, while the conservatives try to prove them by words. We ask the people of the South whether professions or practices speak loudest?

CONNECTICUT.—When Governor Joseph R. Hawley was on Thursday unanimously renominated by the Republicans for Governor of Connecticut, Senator Ferry, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a series, of which the following is the principal one referring to national subjects:—

"*Resolved*, That the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution, in the generous magnanimity of the terms which is proposed to the late insurgents, deserved, and should have received, their grateful recognition; that its rejection by them proceeds from a still prevailing spirit of rebellion, and imposes upon the national authority the duty of establishing the Union upon none other than just and durable foundations; that, in so doing, loyalty to the republic should be recognized as the first of political virtues, and disloyalty as the worst of political crimes; and that the protection of all citizens throughout the republic, in the exercise of all the rights and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, should be invariably secured."

In the enthusiasm and unanimity exhibited, we read a precursor of a decisive radical victory in the coming spring.

POLITICAL.—Governor J. D. Cox, of Ohio, has declined re-election.

Hon. John H. Hubbard, of Connecticut, also retires from the House. Lieutenant-Governor Averill and P. T. Barnum are the principal competitors for his seat.

In New Hampshire the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor have agreed to stump the State together. General Harriman is the latter and Mr. Sinclair the former.

The *Tribune* presents the confirmation of Edgar Cowan, as Minister to Austria, in a new light, as follows —

"Eleven of the Pennsylvania Delegation to Congress have signed a protest against the confirmation of Mr. Cowan as Minister to Austria. They do this in the belief that he is unfit for the position; but they do not seem to remember that Mr. Cowan's statesmanship is a luxury too expensive for home consumption. Before it listens to the protest of the Pennsylvanians, the Senate Committee might consider whether it would not be cheap to pay Mr. Cowan $7500 (gold) per annum to go out and stay out of the country."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ "THE DAY OF VISITATION."

BY REQUEST OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

REV. HEBER NEWTON

Will preach on the above subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Seats free. A cordial invitation to all. It

☞ IMPORTANT SUNDAY SCHOOL Meeting at the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, on Thursday Evening January 31 at 7½ o'clock. Highly interesting statements respecting the condition and wants of the children and youth of the South and Southwest will be made by the following missionaries of the American Sunday School Union:—Rev. W. FARROW, of South Carolina; Rev W. P. PAXSON, of Missouri; and Dr. HENRY VAN BUREN, of Illinois.

☞ ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Spruce.—Missionary Meeting of SOUTHEASTERN CONVOCATION, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Episcopal clergymen laboring in southeastern portion of the city and others. Public cordially invited

WASHINGTON B. ERBEN, Secretary.

☞ PENN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street below Girard avenue.—Religious services every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. W. MUSGRAVE, D.D., LL.D. Strangers always welcome, and on Sabbath Evenings all the seats are free.

☞ BROAD AND ARCH STREETS BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Second Sermon in the course on the "Temptation of our Lord," will be delivered To-morrow Evening, in this Church, at 7:30, by the Pastor, the Rev. G. DANA BOARDMAN, D. D. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

☞ "FREE SERVICES" IN THE CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below SPRUCE, every Sunday Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon To-morrow by Rev. Dr. SMITH. All seats free, and the public cordially invited to attend.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

☞ NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Rev. Dr. ISAAC COLE, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. N. B.—Protracted Meeting still in progress.

☞ RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Usual services at 10½; Sabbath School Address at 2½; Sermon to Young Men, by the Pastor, at 7. The public invited; pews all free.

☞ GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets. Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½, and Evening at 7½ by Rev. HENRY S. NEILL.

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Services at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. McILVAIN of Princeton.

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. THOMAS MACAULEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ REV. W. W. NEWELL, (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock and Evening at 7½.

☞ REV. DR NADAL, TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above RACE. To-morrow, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject in the evening, "Public Gambling."

☞ FREE SERVICE.—ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THIRD and PINE Streets, open for Divine Service To-morrow night, at 7½ o'clock. All the seats free

☞ UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES NEILL will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. G. D. CARROW, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

☞ THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ o'clock Morning and 7½ Evening.

☞ OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E corner of BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. F. L. ROBBINS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and Rev. A. CULVER at 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. R. JEFFREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Hall, S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets. To-morrow, at 3½ P. M. All invited.

☞ THE FAITHFUL CONDUCT OF THE Chief 300.—Rev. Dr. CROWELL, BROAD, above CHESNUT Street. To-morrow, at 3½ P. M.

☞ FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICE AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY To-morrow Evening. Sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop CLARK.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING,

MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 28,

At 8 O'Clock P. M.

AN ESSAY WILL BE READ BY

REV. J. B. DOBBINS, of Camden, N. J.

Subject:—"BOOKS AND READING."

All are cordially invited It

☞ HENRY VINCENT, THE ENGLISH Reformer and Orator, will deliver a Lecture at the TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN, on MONDAY EVENING, January 28 at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Late American Conflict."

Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the principal stores. Reserved seats 50 cents. To be had only at Parker's, where plans can be seen.

This is the only occasion for Mr. Vincent to visit Germantown. Secure your seats at once. It

☞ MRS. F. E. W. HARPER WILL DELIVER her new Lecture on

"THE NATIONAL SALVATION,"

ON THURSDAY EVENING JANUARY 31, AT NATIONAL HALL.

The Fourth in the Course under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. The BLACK SWAN will appear in a selection of popular airs.

ADMISSION.....THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

To be had at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; of the Committee, or at the door.

WILLIAM STILL, Chairman,
No. 1216 WASHINGTON Avenue,
J. C. WHITE, Jr.,
FOURTH Street below Willow,
ISAIAH HANKINSON,
GULIELMA Street,
1 25 6t Committee of Arrangements.

☞ "OUR NEW HOUSE; OR, PLEASURES OF HOUSE-HUNTING."—Lecture by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, at NATIONAL HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, January 29, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for a benevolent object

Tickets 75 cents; for sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Bower's, Sixth and Green streets; Kennedy's, Seventh and Brown streets; Evans', sixth and Poplar; Matlack's No. 904 Market street; Baptist Publication Office, Arch street, near Sixth, and at the Door 1 19 9t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, January 24, 1867.—At a meeting held this day of the Committee appointed on the 15th inst. to collect subscriptions and donations for the Pennsylvania Hospital the various members present reported progress of a most gratifying character, having received liberal responses from those whom they had thus far called on to aid this time-honored institution. The following-named persons have been added to the Committee:—

Abraham Hart,	Ed. C. Buckley,
James C. Hand,	David S. Solis,
Richard Wood,	Henry Winsor,
Lewis Elkin,	Samuel R. Shipley,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Andrew Nebinger, M. D.,
William G. Malin,	Lawrence Lewis

It ADDINELL HEWSON, Sec'y Com.

☞ FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty third Ward, Philadelphia.

Dr. J. I. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.

Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—

Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
William Bettle, No. 426 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

☞ CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY, January 29, 1867.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be read at 11½ o'clock.

The polls will be open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.

1 22 7t JOSEPH S. PROT, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.

1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven-per-cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.

The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant. WILLIAM WISTER,

1 15 1m Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., exclusive of taxes payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT,

1 14 7w Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Upstairs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 31st instant.

The transfer books will be closed until February 1, proximo. J. PARKER NORRIS,

1 19 10t Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia, on and after January 21, 1867.

The Transfer Books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18. RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH S treet, second door above WALNUT.

Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 14p

☞ WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ON BEhalf of the SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' LYCEUM, beg leave to tender our sincere thanks to the ATHLETIC GLEE CLUB for their kindness in entertaining us on Tuesday Evening last.

EDWARD HOWARD, President.

W. H FRENCH, Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1867.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class o instrument

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,

12 27 1m4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

☞ WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, an elegant CONCERT GRAND PIANO, which has been pronounced both by professional and amateur players, equalled by none. We are prepared to convince our friends and the public generally that the PHILADELPHIA GRAND PIANO can do justice to its native city, and if once supported by those who claim the benefits of Philadelphia (*though purchasing their Grands and Squares from neighboring cities*), we promise to make them the leading Piano in every respect. Therefore, we earnestly hope that the music-loving public will give us a call, and examine what may be justly termed a PHILADELPHIA TRIUMPH.

SCHOMACKER P. F. MANUF. CO.,

1 26 6t4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

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Very Fine Green and Black Teas,

JUST RECEIVED

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IMPERIALS,

Very fine at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75; the very finest imported, at $2, usually sold from $2 50 to $2 75 per pound.

YOUNG HYSON

At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the very finest imported at $2 usually sold as high as $3; it is a most delicious flavor.

GUNPOWDER TEAS

At $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the finest imported at $2.

OOLONG TEAS

At 80, 90, $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75. We have also Teas as low as 50 and 60 cents; but as no real good Teas can be bought under about $1 a pound, we do not recommend these Teas to our customers. Our $1 Oolong Tea is as fine as the usual $1 25 Tea. Our $1 25 Tea is as fine as the usual $1 50 Tea. Our $1 50 is as fine as any that is sold at $2. Our $1 75 Oolong is the finest imported, and of most delicious flavor.

JAPAN TEAS.

Just received, a new cargo of Japan Teas, at $1, $1 25, $1 70 and $1 60. The last is considered by the best judges the finest Japan in the market.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

It Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Streets.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY ONE.—WE GUARantee that all our Teas are strictly pure, and the best that are imported and from 25 to 50 cents a pound lower than the same quality of Teas are usually sold; we sell no inferior goods of any kind.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

We will cheerfully change any Teas or Coffees bought at any of our stores, if the flavor should not suit their tastes, and having a number of different flavors of each priced Tea or Coffee, we are enabled to suit the taste of every one. If you, therefore, wish a real, fine, and unadulterated article, call at the

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

It Nos. 21 South Second and 932 Arch street.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—THAT ALL OUR Coffees are the finest that are imported; strictly pure, and roasted fresh every day without water, lard, or grease, and from 5 to 10 cents a pound lower than the same qualities are sold at any other store. We positively sell no inferior or adulterated goods of any kind.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

It Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

40 CENTS.—TRY OUR 40 CENT ROASTED COFFEE; considered by every person that uses it the finest in the country. Try it.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

It Nos. 21 S. SECOND and 932 ARCH Street.

35 CENTS.—TRY OUR 35 CENT ROASTED COFFEE; it is equal to any 40 or 45 cent Coffee in the city.

It AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

30 CENTS.—TRY OUR 30 CENT ROASTED COFFEE; it is very fine.

It AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,

AND

Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14s EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

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Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

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8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

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1 16 1m4p

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.

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DIAMOND EDITION.

This edition differs from any other offered to the public by affording a combination of ELEGANCE and CHEAPNESS never before attempted in any of DICKENS' WORKS, and comparatively new in book-making. It is similar in style to the "DIAMOND TENNYSON," lately issued by TICKNOR & FIELDS, and is in all respects the equal of that beautiful volume in paper, typography, and binding—"a model of elegance, compactness and cheapness." The publishers aim to make the DIAMOND DICKENS a book suitable in style for the parlor, table, or the library, while its low price shall commend it to the favor of all who desire to own the incomparable writings of

THE GREATEST LIVING NOVELIST.

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ILLUSTRATED EDITION, containing a fine new Portrait of Dickens, and 16 full page illustrations by Eytinge, made expressly for this edition, bound in green morocco cloth, $1 50.

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DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867 1 19 3m

FINANCIAL.

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EASTERN DIVISION,

OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

Eastern Division,

DUE FEBRUARY 1,

Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,

On and after that date.

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COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street, and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street

ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

HAVANA CIGARS.

A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF

HAVANA CIGARS

Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.

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AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 12s tirp

The Occupation of Empresses and Queens.

Homer has given us some action of the employment of princesses of his day, one of the most interesting episodes in his immortal epic being a descriptive account of the daughters of Ulysses engaged with their needles. It is curious to observe how that domestic occupation survives, although its mode has greatly changed, and is still occasionally indulged in by living Empresses and Queens, to relieve their minds from the cares of state and the weariness of Courts. Thus, the Empress of the French, the Empress of Russia, and the Queens of Spain and Bavaria, we are told by Court newsmen, beguile their hours with the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. The needle, as used in the old-fashioned way, is fast departing from our domiciles, but we have a far better substitute in these invaluable and elegant machines; indeed, as the *Times* says:—"To possess a Sewing Machine, and to know how to use it, is to possess a little mine of wealth."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL SALVATION."—This is the subject of a powerful and well-written lecture, to be delivered by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the State of Pennsylvania, on next Thursday evening, January 31. Mrs. Harper is the most prominent female leader and orator of her race, and her address will be very attractive. She has many friends in Philadelphia, and we trust the lecture will be well attended.

After Mrs. Harper, early in February, comes William Wells Brown, Esq., the able and accomplished colored lawyer, and author of "The Negro in the Rebellion," "Sketches of Places and People Abroad," etc.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—We are called upon to chronicle another one of those vile, disgraceful deeds which now and then are perpetrated by base and shameful wretches. James C. Hayles, a married man of 28 years, resides with his wife in a dwelling occupied by another family in New street, below Second. On the night of the 9th of December, 1866, Hayles, who occupies rooms on the third story, spoke to the lady of the other family, aged about 19 years, and who at the time was going up into the fourth story, and requested her to step into his room, as he had something of importance to make known to her. This she refused to do, and was about to move up stairs, when Hayles ran out into the entry and roughly pulled her into his room, slammed to the door, and then shamefully assaulted her.

The cries of the lady were not heard, inasmuch as Hayles took the opportunity when all were out. Complaint was immediately lodged against Hayles, and he was arrested and committed until a hearing could take place, the lady at the time being in such delicate health, and there being also a death in the family, prohibited her going out. Yesterday, however, a hearing was had before Alderman Kerr, by whom Hayles was held in $2000 bail to answer the charge at Court, where he will meet with such a punishment as is worthy the base crime committed.

AN EXCITING CASE IN CAMDEN.—The case of Herwanki Maddox and wife, indicted for conspiring against Charles F. Redman, Assistant Assessor for Camden county, has created much interest among our neighbors across the water. Mr. Redman is charged by the defendant with undue familiarity with Mrs. Maddox, and, by his own testimony, paid the husband, who made demands for his wounded honor, several hundred dollars in greenbacks, and took numerous releases and quit claims. The defendants kept on bleeding the Assessor till he paid over fourteen hundred dollars in money and furniture. He then had them arrested for conspiring to defraud him, and his counsel produced the confession, which seems to have been patterned after the Sickles case, and also four separate releases for the alleged criminal intimacy of Mrs. Maddox. The woman is twenty years of age, and pretty, and has the sympathies evidently of jury and spectators. It bids fair to rank among the *causes celebres* for the romance and the many strange developments of the case, and draws a large audience to the Court House. James M. Scovel and C. T. Reed represent the defense; G. M. Robeson, R. S. Jenkins, A. C. Scovel, and Jacob Mulford represent the State. Mr. J. M. Scovel and Mr. Robeson have had the main conduct of the case, which is conducted with signal ability on both sides.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION—FRESH MEAT AS AN ANTIDOTE.—So long as consumption continues the principal disease which ravages the human race, remedies without number will continue to be put forth. Hitherto none have been proposed that have met with more than partial success. We are informed, however, that the fresh meat cure has performed many cures in an almost miraculous manner. Dr. Weisse was the first to employ this remedy, and the great success which attended his labors in Europe engaged the attention of the leading physicians of Europe, by whom it was introduced into the hospitals of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. By this method, the nutriment of fresh meat is infused into the system in an artificial manner, and not by the usual digestive process. It results in stimulating and invigorating the system in a way that soon raises the despondent hopes of the patient. This remedy is put up in the form of a syrup—each bottle, which is sold at one dollar, containing the essence of a pound and a half of raw meat. S. C. Upham, No. 25 S. Eighth street, is the agent here, and it is for sale by all druggists.

MÆNNERCHOR BAL MASQUE.—This old and well-known musical association will hold their annual masked ball—their seventeenth fancy ball—at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening, the 29th instant. The preparations for the same are on a large and liberal scale, and being the close of the bal masque season, will no doubt be a well-attended and grand affair. They have the reputation of giving the best balls of the kind, and they are looked upon by our best class of society as social reunions, and unexceptionable in all particulars. The two grand orchestras will be led respectively by Professors A. Birgfeld and T. Herrman, and Mr. Doyle, of the Continental, will be the caterer of the evening. Tickets, $5, each admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be had by subscription only, of the members and managers, as noticed in another part of THE TELEGRAPH. We advise all who want to enjoy themselves to go.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 3 o'clock this morning, as a peacefully disposed German, named John M. Ehrenberg, was slowly wending his way in the neighborhood of Front and Lombard streets, his abstractions were suddenly brought to a close. All of a sudden two ruffians confronted John, and before he could speak one of them gave him a blow between the eyes that laid him out. They then tried to remove John's watch from his pocket, and in the effort broke the chain. But John held on to his property like a Trojan, and yelled for help. Officer Burns, of the Third District, heard the disturbance and rushed up, and the robbers rushed down the street with Burns after them. He captured one, who gave the name of Daniel Andrews. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who committed him to answer.

A NEW IDEA.—The International Advertising and B. P. Company of New York city have rather taken Philadelphia by storm in the way of advertising. They have leased the right of placing signs on the tops of street cars run by the principal railway companies. 'Tis certainly one of the best means for putting a business before the public (aside from the regular medium of the press) that we have seen. As they seem to have the right go-ahead spirit, we wish them success; and, judging from the manner the public take hold of it, they cannot fail of achieving it.

"THE TEMPTATION."—The second sermon in the course on the "Temptation of our Lord" will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, by the Rev. G. Dana Boardman. The seats will be free on this occasion.

SAILORS HOSPITAL MONEY.—We have received from a correspondent, signing himself "Ring-Bolt," a communication from which we make the following extracts:—

"Editor Evening Telegraph:—

In your report of the speeches delivered at the anniversary of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the other day, I read a statement that the sailor paying one dollar to the United States Government thereby gained the privilege of being admitted into the Hospital. Without disputing this, I wish to inquire where such a law can be found, so that others may be blessed with the information which others particularly need. Although we sailors do not know much, we do know something about paying hospital money, and the benefits resulting from it, which may not be known to all your readers. All seamen, from the Captain down to the cook, in fact, all who follow the water on the sea, lakes or rivers (whalers and fishermen excepted), have to pay twenty cents per month, whether they are in the navy or the merchant marine. But if Jack, after fifty years' service, comes into this port well and falls down and breaks his limbs, or is taken sick after he leaves the vessel, and asks for a permit to enter the Hospital, he is told that he cannot have one. If he leaves the merchant marine after two-score years of service, he forfeits all claim on the fund to which he has contributed. He may serve in the navy equally as long, but as soon as he leaves it he loses all claim on the Naval Hospital.

"According to our Government regulations, the sailor *must* get well in four months, or go out sick, unless, on appeal to the clemency of the Secretary of the Treasury, he is granted a permit to remain."

SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.—We called to see this great painting of Mr. Bradford, owned by Mr. Le Grand Lockwood, of New York, now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. It is emphatically a big thing on ice. Those who have not seen it have missed a great deal. It would be impossible to describe its many beauties in a short newspaper article, or to appreciate them under hours of close study. The grouping of the wrecked sealers in the foreground is picturesque and artistic in the highest degree. The ship, as it is heaved up on the towering hummocks, crushed and torn by the mighty icebergs, stands out in stern relief to the most lovely and grand mass of ice that towers like a mountain above it and around it. In the distance is a ship which has been deserted and set on fire. The crews can be seen far off wending their way across the fields of ice towards two other ships still further off in the hazy distance. The beautiful emerald green of the water, and the rich coloring effects of the water and ice are most effectively rendered, and as one looks upon the scene he can almost feel the cold. Mr. Bradford made three voyages to the arctic regions to obtain the necessary sketches for his picture, and will shortly proceed to Berlin, Prussia, to have it chromo-lithographed. The chromo-lithographes (300 in number) are 24 by 32 inches, and are sold only by subscription. About half have been taken.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—Theresa Gorman, who has been for some time past employed as a domestic at a boarding-house No. 216 Vine street, took French leave yesterday morning. Not satisfied with taking leave, she took also a breastpin, some silver spoons, and some other little unconsidered trifles. Officer Reeder arrested her at Sixth and Callowhill streets yesterday afternoon. She was committed to answer by Alderman Beitler.

Margaret O'Brien enticed a green young man into a crib in Acorn alley, and then relieved him of a pair of fur gloves, valued at $15. Margaret came to grief soon after, as the man had her arrested on a charge of larceny, and after a hearing before Alderman Tunison, she was held in $500 bail to answer.

A lad named Francis, aged sixteen years, was up before Alderman Patchel, charged by his parents with acting in a very disorderly manner, and being also very disobedient. He resided at No. 326 S. Fifteenth street, but will, for some time to come, reside at the House of Refuge until he mends his ways.

NOTHING TO EAT—OR AT SUCH PRICES THAT ONLY OUR WEALTHIEST CITIZENS CAN AFFORD THE LUXURY.—Eggs, this morning, at 55 cents a dozen; turkeys and other fowls, winging their way upwards three and four cents a pound (to the market women, who are barely making a living, in selling at an advance of one or two cents). No vegetables. Celery—fair, and only fair—80 cents a bunch. Scarcely any ducks in the market, unless it was the venders themselves, who, sometimes, are *dear* ducks to the uninitiated, with their bright eyes throwing a radiance Cupid-wise (cupidity wise) at both heart and breeches-pocket. The fowl, not the lady-seller, rates at from 25 to 30 cents per pound. Game is only to be seen by buyers in the cellars of the dealer; venison—*deer* meat—25 cents. Oysters! Oysters—where? Echo answers, a "single wagon-load from the Baltimore depot." Miserable Chesapeake affairs, watery and good for nothing; and about twenty thousand "Morris River Coves" ("cullens"), $5 per thousand, and "primes," $10, with scarcely a shade of difference in the size of the article, so difficult was it to discriminate between the two.

LARCENIES.—Edward Albert was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Hart, for the larceny of a lot of boots and shoes, the property of Broadhead & Kent, No. 211 N. Third street. He was caught in the act of making off with them. He was committed in default of $1000 bail by Alderman Beitler.

James Richardson was charged before the same Alderman with the larceny of a coat from a boarding-house No. 120 N. Fifteenth street. The article belonged to Robert Hervey. He was committed in default of $1500 bail.

Several complaints have been made at the Central Station about a man named Richards or Richardson, by parties having lost coats, etc. All those who have lost such articles within the last month or two are requested to be present at the hearing, which is to take place at the Central Station, at 2 o'clock on Monday, January 28.

STEALING BOOTS.—Henry Albright admired the fine styles of boots that were exhibited at a shoemaking establishment at No. 211 N. Third street. Walking into the store, he didn't think it worth while to bother the proprietor about such a small transaction, and was helping himself to a number of pairs of the best, when the owner appeared upon the scene of operations, and expressed a decided disapproval of such a proceeding. Henry was helped to a proper conception of what he had been doing, when a police officer appeared upon the scene and politely requested the pleasure of his company as far as Alderman Beitler's office. After stating the case before that gentleman, Albright was held in $1500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

BURGLARY.—Between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock this morning the hardware store of Mr. John Brady, on Frankford road, above Palmer street, was entered and robbed of $200 worth of fine cutlery, chiefly penknives, and also two overcoats. The thieves obtained entrance through the rear of the store. With a brace and bit they bored out a piece from the back door, and putting in the hand and arm, easily thrust back the bolt, and thus effected an entrance. There did not appear to have been anything else of any value disturbed, and the thieves must have been frightened off before they had succeeded in doing all they intended.

ARREST OF A LEADER IN DISORDERLY CIRCLES.—By the vigilance of Constable Sullivan (to whom credit is due for ferreting out those engaged in the robbery of two farmers the other day at a disorderly dance-house), a leader in the lower circles, and a proprietor of a house of ill-fame, No. 468 N. Front street, was arrested yesterday. He was identified by William Smith, one of the farmers, as the person who kicked him in the mouth. He was held by Alderman Williams in $1000 bail to await further hearing next Thursday afternoon, when the others concerned in the affair will be finally disposed of.

REV. B. H. NADAL, D. D., preaches to-morrow evening at Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race, on "Public Gambling," with special reference to those forms of it known as lotteries, gift enterprises, aid associations, etc. Dr. Nadal is one of the ablest preachers in the city, and this sermon is one of his best. Just at this particular time, it cannot fail of being of great value to the public.

A FAT JOB.—Nicholas Devine and John Carr, whilst prowling around the South Second Street Market, about 2 o'clock this morning, having a co-cart in which to deposit findings, undertook to relieve a butcher of a barrel of fat. Watching their chance, when he was not looking in their direction, to hoist a barrel of fat into their cart, they attempted to make good their escape. But the butcher was too sharp for them, and he had them both arrested. They had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held them to answer the charge of larceny.

SHUFFLED OFF HIS MORTAL COIL.—About 7 o'clock last night the people in the neighborhood of Front and Prime streets were startled by the report of a pistol, that came from a house in which a young man named John Cox lived with his father-in-law's family. For some time past John had been troubled about something that he would not divulge, and had declared he was tired of living. Last evening he got a pistol and deliberately shot himself through the heart, killing himself almost instantly.

A MISTAKE IN THE MAN.—Peter Ehrenberg, who goes by the suggestive name of Pretzel, it seems was not the man who stole the pup, as mentioned in the daily papers a day or two ago. Pretzel says it was another man. He was acquitted of the theft.

WE HAVE still further reduced prices of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing—being determined to close out Winter Stock.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

EXTRA REDUCTIONS.
EXTRA REDUCTIONS.
EXTRA REDUCTIONS.
EXTRA REDUCTIONS.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
NOTHING SOLD BUT WHAT IS GOOD, AND
THE PRICES MAY BE RELIED ON AS JUST
AND REASONABLE.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHIERS, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

TICKET 58,600!—This remarkable ticket is now in exhibition on many of the garments sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental Hotel. This number, it will be remembered, drew the Crosby Opera House, and the same number here indicates that that is the number of garments made of this kind this season at this immense clothing house.

Call and see the number, and the garments and the prices.

A NEW PATENT BURGLAR PREVENTIVE.—Mr. Macferran, No. 721 Chesnut street, has recently perfected a small and not expensive article for preventing burglars from entering doors by means of keys, which is so simple, easily applied, and *infallible* in its object, that its universal adoption by prudent people can hardly admit of a doubt. Those who read the newspapers will have observed that a large majority,—in fact, nearly all of the robberies that have taken place, here and elsewhere, for some months past, have been effected by *unlocking the doors*, which is really so easy a matter, whether the key is left in the keyhole or removed, that *locking* a door simply seems almost useless. What Mr. Macferran has now brought out is a small article composed of a single piece of strong wire, to be inserted in the handle of the key, whereby the simplest lock is rendered *more absolutely burglar-proof than any fastening that we have ever examined or heard of.* The article can be attached to the door-knob in an instant, and, if once fixed, made a permanent fixture by means of a screw; or it can be put on and taken off at will. To persons travelling this instrument will be found invaluable, as it can be carried in a neat case, scarcely larger than a spectacle sheath, and applied to any door having a *key* on retiring. We have heard of the movements of powerful machinery being arrested by the accidental introduction of a very small piece of metal. The small piece of metal here referred to, it promptly applied to the doors of our dwellings and chambers, will *more effectually* arrest the machines which burglars employ for entering our houses.

FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY May, 1865; edited by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:—"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? In the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, No. 594 Broadway, New York City. And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

THE Woodstock (C. W.) *Sentinel* says:—"It is a generally admitted fact that the medicine manufactured by Messrs. Perry Davis & Son has been instrumental in alleviating much pain, and giving relief to millions of suffering humanity. The medical faculty almost everywhere recommend the Pain Killer, and its reputation is now established as the most beneficial family medicine now in use, and may be taken internally and externally to expel pain."

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—Thousands, returned soldiers and others, are suffering from these diseases, against which the usual remedies are useless; but for which DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERIC SPECIFICS are a sure cure. They are harmless Medicated Sugar Pills, but are a sure thing for these diseases. Single boxes, 25 cents; six boxes for $1 25. Sent by mail to any address free. Send to HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

IF THIS should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure.

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED, MENDED, AND VARNISHED.—In order to keep hands employed, the above and other upholstery work will be done at half price during the winter months, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FRESH PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, Filberts, English Walnuts, Raisins, etc., can be had at all times at George W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

UPHOLSTERY.—Cheap work, either in Mattresses, Furniture, or Carpets. Labor done during the winter at half price, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Cox's, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHIERS, Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DEEMER—MOORE.—On the 20th instant, at the Church of the Messiah by the Rev. Moses Ballou, assisted by the Rev. L. L. Briggs, WILLIAM J. DEEMER to EMMA A. MOORE, only daughter of Mr. Henry D. Moore, of this city.

LAWRENCE—KIMBALL.—By Rev. G. L. C. Hanna, No. 2310 N. Front street, at the house of the bride's father, on Wednesday evening, January 23, Mr. E. HALL LAWRENCE to Miss ANNIE M. KIMBALL, both of Philadelphia.

SHAW—SHAW.—On January 24, 1867, by Rev. P. Coombe, Captain DEMOTT SHAW of Cape May county, N. J., to Miss EMMA B. SHAW, of Cumberland county, N. J.

DIED.

BRANSON.—January 24, 1867, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Julius Hock, No. 206 S. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Mr. THOMAS S. BRANSON, Jr., of New Egypt, N. J., in the 21st year of his age.

The young friends and the friends of his father's family are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, near New Egypt, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CRAWFORD.—At Oxford, Pa., on the 25th instant, BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John F. Du Comb, No. 2021 Ridge avenue, on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRESSMAN.—On the 24th instant, MARGARET ANN, wife of George Cressman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2134 Jefferson street, on Monday, January 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DERINGER.—This morning, ELIZA, wife of Henry Deringer, No. 612 N. Front street.

KITCHIN.—On the 23d instant, JAMES KITCHIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Dear, No. 1902 Brandywine street, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLSON.—On the morning of Seventh-day, the 26th instant, LINDZEY NICHOLSON, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 S. Twelfth street, on Third-day morning, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

WISE.—On the 26th instant, Captain MICHAEL WISE.

Due notice of the funeral will be given

RATTLING, FLAPPING, AND BANGING of bowed window shutters on windy days is prevented by using the Patent Shutter Bowers, which immovably fasten them at several angles. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

MINCING TRAYS AND WOODEN BOWLS, Mincing Knives and small Choppers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EMORY AND CROCUS CLOTH, IN PACKages of assorted grit, adapted to the use of housekeepers, skaters, gunners, machinists, locksmiths, etc., for polishing all kinds of metals. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

THE TRUE REMEDY AT LAST DISCOVERED.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE!

PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE FORMULA OF PROF. TROUSSEAU, OF PARIS.

For the Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, and all Morbid Conditions of the System Dependent on Deficiency of Vital Force.

The new plan of treating Pulmonary Diseases with FRESH MEAT is creating a profound sensation in Europe. Its beneficial results have been heralded through the press in both hemispheres. The common judgment of the medical faculty seems to have decided that no mere *medication* can avail, as a curative agent, in that dread scourge of the race—Pulmonary Consumption. The nature of the disease appears to be such that the ordinary appliances of the schools are thrown away in all attempts to combat it successfully. Palliative results, at least, can only be hoped for under the therapeutic agency of Drugs.

THE FRESH MEAT TREATMENT was first tried in Russia by Dr. Weisse. The results were no less gratifying than surprising. Consumptive cases in his hands, which had previously baffled the most skilled of the profession, yielded rapidly, as by charm, under the new treatment. The startling success of Dr. Weisse soon became known in Germany, where under the directions of the first medical men of Berlin and Vienna the same glorious results were accomplished. But it is to Professor TROUSSEAU of the CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PARIS, that the world is chiefly indebted for making known to the afflicted the great features of the FRESH MEAT CURE. Professor TROUSSEAU has made the subject a special study, and has brought it as we conceive, to a perfect system; for it is positively asserted "that, in no less than *one thousand cases* in which it has been tried, it proved successful *in nearly all.*"

The Professor has given the result of his own experience in the *Clinique Medicale*. The rationale of cure may be briefly stated:—It supplies nutriment and stimulus to the body in an artificial manner, so to speak, instead of the usual processes of digestion and nutrition, the functions of which having become impaired by disease, are incapable of going on in the normal way. In a very short time from the beginning of this treatment, the digestive powers gradually take on their natural functions, until they become re-established in full vigor, and the patient who has thought himself "*sojourning in the valley and shadow of death*," begins to realize that the danger is past and his health is restored. The blood which had become impoverished and vitiated in consequence of the enfeebled state of the digestive powers, now receives its proper vitality, the patient at once beginning to experience the benefits of the FRESH MEAT CURE, not only in alleviating distressing symptoms, but in a steady increase in flesh. The treatment is both analeptic and tonic at the same time.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE is no less applicable for BRONCHITIS and DYSPEPSIA than in consumption. It is also specially recommended in MARASMUS. By this ailment is meant *emaciation*—a wasting away of the flesh without fever or apparent disease. For GENERAL DEBILITY or lassitude of the whole system, this remedy is also particularly recommended.

The FRESH MEAT CURE is now first offered to the American public as a PROPRIETORY REMEDY. It is put up in the form of a syrup, each bottle containing the nutritious properties of ONE AND A HALF POUNDS OF RAW MEAT. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle of the medicine will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the nineteenth century. We do not mean to say that a single bottle will cure any given case of the above named diseases, but we do assert that great benefit will be derived by the use of that quantity in the worst cases. If once an inroad is made upon the disease, it will require no stretch of faith to expect a thorough cure through the use of so potent a remedy in a short period of time.

In order to place UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE within the reach of all classes, the prices will be as follows:—$1 a Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

A package of six bottles sent by express, securely packed, to any part of the United States on receipt of $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, and principal Druggists throughout the United States. None genuine without the signature on the wrapper of each bottle of "Samuel C. Upham, Sole Proprietor." Circulars sent free to any address. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 28 N. SIXTH Street, General Wholesale Agents. 1t

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

A NEW SOURCE OF HEALTH OPENED TO THE AFFLICTED.
AN EPOCH IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.
THE GREAT INVIGORATOR.
INDORSED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.
USED BY EUROPEAN RULERS.
A NOURISHING AND PALATABLE DRINK.
JUST INTRODUCED IN AMERICA.
INVALUABLE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
ENFEEBLED VITAL POWERS,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST, STOMACH, CATARRHS, ETC.
GENERAL AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

WARD J. CAFFEE

S. E. corner of FRONT and CHESNUT Streets. Price, $6 per dozen, or 60 cents per bottle, with a discount to dealers.

Sold by F. Brown, Jr., Fifth and Chesnut; Hassard, Twelfth and Chesnut; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut; H. C. Blair's Sons, Eighth and Walnut; James T. Shinn, Broad and Spruce; Heyl, sixteenth and Poplar; H. Cramer, No. 320 Race street; Aschenbach & Miller, Fourth and Callowhill; G. Krause, No. 310 S. Fifth street; Warren & Kneeshaw, Eighteenth and Vine; and Druggists generally. 1t

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, HOSE, ETC.

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,

GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.

N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, Next door to Post Office.

FOR SALE.

THE FOUR-STORY STORE HOUSE, No. 230 N. Third street, is to be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY next, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, by JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer. Immediate possession can be had of the upper stories. 1 26 3t*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1038 FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

SKATING PARKS.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK, FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

The first Skating Soiree given at the Central Park last Monday was pronounced by *all participants*

A GREAT SUCCESS.

To conform with the wishes of those present, as well as to please those prevented from taking part in it, the manager takes pleasure to announce that

A SECOND AND LAST GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE

WILL BE GIVEN

NEXT MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867.

The arrangements are again in the hands of an efficient Committee.

The display of fine music, fire-works, illumination, etc. etc., will surpass that of the first Festival.

For particulars see programme. 1 25 2t

SKATING! SKATING!

WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ice in splendid condition; perfectly smooth. Snow all removed. Park open until 10 o'clock. Fine band of music.

NOTE.—ALWAYS SKATING SIGNS ON CARS. Admission 25 cents.

To Park (by a few minutes' ride) by the Market street or Walnut street cars.

NOTE.—Our Ice is good when the water is flooding the streets in the city. 1t*

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

SONGS OF SCOTLAND—ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. MR. KENNEDY, the celebrated Scottish Vocalist, will sing on MONDAY, 28th January, at 8 o'clock, "Lizzie Lindsay," "Jock o' Hazeldean," "Duncan Gray," "Bame Cam Our Guidman at Een," "Highland Mary," "Auld Robin Gray," "Young Lochinvar," "Ladie Herrin," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Get up and Bar the Door, O," "Allister Macallister," "The Land o' the Leal," and "SCOTS WHA HAE WI' WALLACE BLED." Mr. KENNEDY will give Dialogues from the famous "Noctes Ambrosiane," and Miss KENNEDY will play a selection of Scottish Reels and Strathspeys. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. To be had of Mr. Charlet W. A. Trumpler, 8 eventh and Chesnut streets. 1t*

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

Sales of Merchandise, Household Furniture, and Personal Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally on reasonable terms at the premises of the owners.

LARGE SALE OF HARDWARE, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, FILES, JAPANNED AND TINNED WARE, WAITERS, TRAYS, ETC.

On Wednesday, 30th inst., Commencing at 10 A. M., AT NO. 421 COMMERCE STREET, (Third Floor),

In lots to suit City and Country retail storekeepers, miscellaneous hardware, table and pocket cutlery, files, rasps, japanned and tin-plated ware, brass cocks, tea-trays, waiters, etc.

Catalogues will be ready, and the goods may be examined on Monday and Tuesday.

STORE WANTED, suitable for the AUCTION BUSINESS. 1 26 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. 8 18

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE AT COULD & CO.'S FURNITURE DEPOTS, N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, AND Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE, 8 18 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET. THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 6

PROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior, WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., on and after the 28th instant.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimate will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior. 1 26 s6t

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by *far* the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his speciality*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 3t

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

STOUT CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.
HEAVY GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.
RUGGED CASSIMERES FOR SUITS.
"HARRIS" FINEST CASSIMERES.
CLOAKINGS MUCH LOWER.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CIV.

DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

January.

Monday, 21.—Opening of the Drawing Academy at Chicago. Over 200,000 people practice drawing at the Crosby Art Association, in trying to draw the Crosby Opera House.

Tuesday, 22.—Pig chase at a Skating Park in the lower part of the city. The proprietor, in trying to accommodate his patrons, "went the whole hog."

Wednesday, 23.—Attack at Washington of a Southern Congressman on Governor Cummings, inaugurating the "Union as it was."

Thursday, 24.—Meeting of the City Myths—Myth Smith ran away with the "Salt Bill" of that body, leaving them knee-deep in their official slush.

Friday, 25.—Haggis' eating anniversary throughout the land—The Scotch drink dry and smoky whisky in honor of their Burns.

Saturday, 26.—SERIES COLUMN: DAY. The Editor not having drawn the Crosby Opera House, will not remove to Chicago, but will continue drawing at his old stand.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Body

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:—

Your humble servants, your petitioners, do most humbly beg of your body that you pass an ordinance to prevent our owners and masters from salting our daily walk over the corporated railways of this city; that by reason of such doings our feet become as cold as the heart of the cruellest driver, and our hoofs as soft as the head of a nigger-hating conductor; that no one takes thought of our poor soles, which the blacksmith pares to the quick, when we are reshod. Our tails also, by not being properly waterfalled up, become impregnated, and so painful that their existence is a continual tail of wo, and our greatest qualities now are our saline qualities, and your petitioners will ever neigh, etc.

Signed by the MARE
of the Second and Third streets stables.
And fourteen other old hosses, too tedious to mention.

THE OPERA SEASON.

We have the pleasure to-day, through the kindness of our many patrons, in presenting a copy of the chief prizes to the Crosby Art Association. Many of them were sent to us by our correspondents, with a few appropriate remarks. There seems to be a vein of disappointment among many of them that they did not get the Opera House, as they had every reason to expect they would. The first is from a very indignant gentleman:—

Mr. Series Editor:—I gave my wife $5 00 to purchase a ticket to the Crosby Opera House drawing, which she said she did, and laid it away in her drawer, and we never thought of looking at it until I saw the crowd around your office last Monday, awaiting the prizes. I immediately rushed home, and Mary not being in, I took it out of the bureau, when, to my disgust, I found the ticket to read thus:—

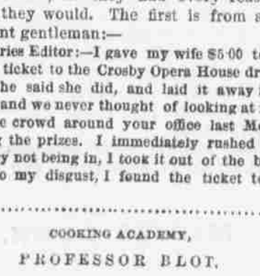
COOKING ACADEMY,
PROFESSOR BLOT,
Good for One Lesson.

This ticket, I suppose, cost 25 cents, and Mrs. Quiller had confiscated the $4 75 change towards a new bonnet, I have no doubt. My grief at this breach of trust (to use the mildest possible term) is almost overwhelming, for had she bought the ticket, as I told her, and had it been 58,600, as it might have been as well as anybody else's, and I had drawn that Opera House, which I wanted very much, and which I always admired ever since I saw that picture of it at Mr. Pugh's, Mary Jane and I would have been independent; our children, of which we have four, one of them now sick with the sore throat, on account of the salt in the streets, could have dressed up as well as anybody's children, and been respectable; and Mary Jane (foolish woman!) could have had bonnets piled up as high as the ceiling, and waterfalls for each one of them. Indeed, I do not know what we could not have had, and I am now puzzling my brains to think what we should have done, even if I had sold it for $500,000, losing a hundred thousand dollars, which is a big loss, and which has ruined many a richer man than me. I would have bought car tickets by the dollar's worth, sewing machines and pianos, and photograph albums by the dozen, and I suppose got them at the trade price; would have given Mary Jane (foolish and perfidious woman!) and all of the children overshoes: and to think for what she acrificed all this — a ticket to a Cooking School! Well!—I can't write any more; I must go out into the cool air, for it wouldn't be safe for Mary Jane to come in just now, for when I think of that Frenchman Blot and that 58,600, I am overcome!

Oppressively yours, AUGUSTUS QUILLER.

P. S. If ever I see that French cook I will settle his hash. A. Q.

MR. Eddytur:—I wish youd expose them people as sold tickets to the Opera House drawin in Chicago, givin me to understand I wood draw a house, or at leastways a paintin. I paid more nor fifteen dollars fur 3 sertiffycates and got a prize.



No. 60.—VIEW ON THE SCHUYLKILL,

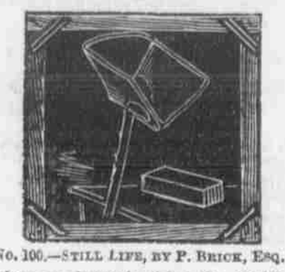
which is a bullfrog, and which my wife sez is not satisfactory; that she would ruther have the Opera House if she had to sell it. Could I git Mr. Crosby to take my paintin back, and give me another chance, I think I cood do better agin. Hev you any influence that way? I bleeve you hev.

Yourn, WILLIAM STUBBS, Esq.

Mr. Editor:—Do you think this painting

No. 4.—MR. CROSBY AND HIS FRIENDS,

by Mr. Chisel, equal to his best? I did expect to get the Opera House, or I would not have bought four tickets. This is valued at 5000 dollars. I've seen larger paintings, with more figures, for less money. Mr. Chisel repeats himself too often in his paintings. Yours, "HIGH ART."



No. 100.—STILL LIFE, BY P. BRICK, ESQ.

The above was drawn by ticket No. 186,221, and the holder desires us to say that it is for sale, or would exchange it for city property.

Address X. Y. Z.

No. 174.—TRAVELLERS OVERTAKEN BY A SNOW STORM.

This beautiful painting was drawn by ticket No. 58,599, and, the reader will notice, came within *one* of getting the Opera House.

NO. 94.—BUST OF A. JOHNSON.

This was drawn by holder of ticket No. 199,000, the last ticket sold.

No. 212.—MECHANICAL DRAWING, "DUMMY INJUN."

This was drawn by a gentleman who does not want his name or number published, as he feels disappointed in it not being the Opera House.

No. 344.—"THE MILL ON THE FLOSS."

This striking picture was not drawn, and goes back to Mr. Crosby, who intends presenting it to the Congressional Library.

Mr. Editor:—Please inform the public that at my saloon (Free-and-Easy every Saturday night) they can see the ticket, 58,600, that drew the Crosby Opera House. It will be on exhibition every evening next week. Tickets 20 cents, entitling the holder to three drinks and a view of the 58,600.

FATTIE FILLUP,
Dew Drop Inn.

SALT RIVER TICKETS.—Tickets in any of the City Passenger Railways.

—A few days since one of the new members of the Massachusetts Legislature was asking the origin of the arm, with a hand grasping a sword, which appears on the seal. A classical member stated that Algernon Sidney, who died on the scaffold at the bidding of Charles II, wrote in an album at Copenhagen this Latin couplet:—

"Manus hæc inimica tyrannis,
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem"
"This hand, the rule of tyrants to oppose,
Seeks with the sword fair freedom's soft repose."

The second line was selected as the motto of Massachusetts, and the hand is a suggestive portion of the seal. Some twenty years ago it was proposed to omit the hand, but the petitioner had leave to withdraw.

—A Washington paper states that Congressional caucuses are but nominal things—forms of proceeding by which the mass are infected with ideas previously concocted in secret conclave by a few "superior minds," who make the rest act with unanimity in the direction determined upon by them. Thus a cabal, or set of men who may be counted on a few fingers, carry measures that the entire body, acting together as a grand inquest, and receiving propositions from one and another on the spot without previous concert, and deciding summarily and independently upon them, would never adopt.

—According to the *English Mechanic*, many persons in England "cannot write with a steel pen because of its hackering and hirpling over the paper." What these vicious qualities are no dictionary explains.

—David Parker, the well-known Shaker, died at Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H., on Sunday last. He was a man of more than common ability, well informed, of a genial disposition, and a universal favorite wherever known.

BACKWARD GLANCES.

BY EIRAM TORREY.

To-night I turn to trace the years
That lead me back to childhood's day;
Yet I but faintly see the way,
With eyes made dim by falling tears.

As distant hills through autumn air,
A-glow in sunset's golden shine,
Do seem to touch the world divine,
And its transfigur'd glory share:

So Time, with Memory's mellow light,
Has color'd all the past for me;
And through my horoscope I see
Nor cloudy day nor stormy night.

O years, roll back, that I may see
That moss-roofit house on meadow run,
With walls made brown by storm and sun,
Which then was all the world to me;

My soul cries out for that home-band,
Its well-belov'd ones, severed wide.
Ah! some have crossed the darksome tide
To far-off shores of summer-land.

No minstrel's dream nor limner's art,
In amber tints of mystic light,
Could paint the picture that to-night
Has lit old hearth-fires in my heart.

Why come these dreams this New Year's eve?
Of scenes long past and vanished joy?
Sweet dreams—that daylight will destroy,
And leave my heart to sigh and grieve.

O, could I tread that backward way!
Unwind the slack'ning thread of time,
Restore the lost—youth's flow'ry prime,
My life would be one golden day!

"The Aerie," Wissahickon, December 31, 1866.

The Reigning Families of Europe.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN 1866—FORTY SOVEREIGNS AND THEIR HEIRS.

The study of the *Almanach de Gotha* has, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, been rarely so interesting as in the present year, the past having been uncommonly fertile in family and political events affecting the illustrious subjects of the tiny yet so weighty volume. Sixteen deaths are recorded in the sovereign families of Europe, eight of the male sex and eight females, viz.:—The Landgrave Ferdinand of Hesse-Homburg, last of his race, whose patrimony devolved upon Hesse-Darmstadt, and has since been conquered by Prussia; Don Miguel of Portugal, great uncle of the King; Prince Otto of Italy, son of the King; Prince Louis Philippe de Conde, son of the Duke d'Aumale, 21 years of age; Prince Anton, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, aged 25; Prince Henry XII, Reuss, junior branch; Prince Sigismund, of Prussia, son of the Crown Prince, two years old, and the youngest son of the Queen of Spain, only three weeks old. The eight females are two dowagers—Queen Marie Amelia, ex-Queen of the French (*nee* Princess of Sicily), and the Countess Caroline de Waldeck (*nee* Baroness Lanstatt); three married princesses—Princess Louise Von Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (wife of the Prince Michael Handjeri); Princess Sophy, of Lichtenstein (wife of Prince Frederick, *nee* Lowe), and Frau Von Frankenberg, morganatic wife of Prince Charles, of Bavaria (*nee* Schaller); three unmarried princesses—Princess Philippine, of Reuss Schleiz (sister of the reigning prince, aged 85 years); Princess Catharine, of Oldenburg (20 years), and Archduchess Elizabeth, of Austria (daughter of Archduke Joseph), aged one year.

Of Cardinals, five have died—Scitovsky, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary; Goussek, Archbishop of Rheims; Balussi, Bishop of Imola; Matteucci and Tusti.

The births number eight Princes and five Princesses. Sons were born to the Sultan, to the Queen of Spain (since deceased), to the Infante Sebastian of Spain, to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, to the Duke of Montpensier, to the Duke of Chartres, to the Prince Charles of Tuscany, and to the Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (married to a daughter of the Emperor of the Brazils). Daughters were born to the Crown Prince of Prussia, to the Prince Napoleon, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse-Darmstadt, to Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and to Prince Henry XV, Reuss (junior line).

Four marriages were celebrated. The Grand Duke Cesarewitch Alexander of Russia was married to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark; Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg to Princess Helena of Great Britain; Prince Teck to Princess Mary of Cambridge; and Prince William of Hanau, son of the ex-Elector of Cassel, to Princess Elizabeth of Schaumburg-Lippe.

By the death of the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, and the dethronement of the King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse and the Duke of Nassau, the number of European sovereigns has been reduced to forty, namely, five emperors (including the Emperor of Mexico), one Sultan, one Pope, ten kings, two queens, six grand dukes, five dukes, ten princes (including the Prince of Monaco). The oldest sovereign is the Prince of Reuss-Schleitz (past 77). The Pope, the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and the Duke of Anhalt are past 70. Of the other crowned heads five are between 60 and 70, one between 50 and 60, eighteen between 40 and 50, seven between 30 and 40, five between 20 and 30. The youngest is the Prince Reuss (senior line), a minor. The average age of the reigning potentates is 46½ years. Twenty have exceeded his age.

The longest reign is that of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who, including the years of his minority, has held the sceptre for 59¾ years. The Duke of Anhalt, the next in seniority, has been a sovereign for 49½ years. Four have reigned between 30 and 40, five between 20 and 30, fourteen between 10 and 20; all the others, fifteen in number, have succeeded to their thrones within the last ten years—one of them, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, in 1866. The average length of reign amounts to sixteen years. Fifteen have exceeded this.

Six sovereigns have never been married, with the Pope, the Kings of Bavaria and Greece, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princes of Lichtenstein and Reuss (senior line). One, the Queen of Great Britain, is a widow. Five, the King of Italy, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (the latter for the second time), the Duke of Anhalt, and the Prince of Monaco, are widowers. The Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen is divorced; the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has a morganatic wife, and the Sultan many wives. Twenty-four Christian sovereigns, and the Queen of Spain, are married to members of royal families, one of them for the second time. Of their consorts, the oldest are the Princess of Reuss-Schleitz and the Queen of Saxony, both passed 60. One is between 50 and 60, eleven between 40 and 50, five between 30 and 40, four between 20 and 30. The youngest, the Queen of Portugal, is 19. The average is rather above 40 years.

The successors of twenty-four sovereigns are sons. One, the Emperor of the Brazils, will be succeeded by a daughter; eight (including the Kings of Bavaria, Greece, and Sweden) by brothers; three (including the Sultan) by other relatives; two, the Dukes of Brunswick and Reuss (senior line), are the last of their race. The Pope has an elective successor, and the Emperor of Mexico no successor at all. Of the thirty-seven heirs to thrones, the oldest, a Prince of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, is 68¾ years. The three youngest, the Crown Princes of Belgium, Portugal, and Waldeck are respectively 7½, 3½, and 1½ years. The average in this section of royal society is 26¾ years. Of the heirs (exclusive of the Turkish Crown Prince, whoever that may be), 12 are married; one, the eldest, is a widower; nine have children. Of their consorts, the oldest is Princess Charlotta of Hesse-Darmstadt (mother of Prince Louis), 51½ years of age; the youngest, the Crown Princess of Russia, just 19.

Swiss Railroads.—To facilitate the establishment of railways in Switzerland the cantons have accorded them exemptions from all taxes, and the Confederation, on its side, admits free of duty the materials required for their construction—a privilege which is equal to an annual subvention of £8000.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents

Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newe styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.

Purchasers invited to call.

Diamonds and all precious stones, Old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable fo

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be n surpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduce prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers o Watches, etc.,
11 Hemtbsrn] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 1

R CH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
to Crisfield, Maryland, thence by the Great Southern Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, to Norfolk, Virginia,
CONNECTING WITH THE
GREAT VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR-LINE RAILWAY,
to Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest

This route offers advantages over all competing transportation lines. Shippers by this line save both time and money

THE MARINE RISK BETWEEN CRISFIELD AND NORFOLK IS ASSUMED BY THE COMPANY,
thus offering the inducements of an
ALL RAIL BILL OF LADING,
with guaranteed time from Philadelphia to all prominent Southern and Southwestern points.

FREIGHTS
For Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, and all points Virginia and North Carolina,
FORWARDED AT AS LOW RATES
as by another line.

Freights delivered at the Depot of P. W. and B. R. R. BROAD and PRIME Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Norfolk twenty-four hours in advance of any other route. This unprecedented despatch gives the shipper of Southern Freights from Philadelphia advantages not before offered by any other line. For further information apply to

CHARLES E. DILKES,
Agent Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line Railway,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street.
S. P. WILTBANK,
Agent,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York, 40c. per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 30c. per 100 lbs.; Washington, 30c. per 100 lbs.; Georgetown, 90c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a full Express.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York, President.
E. C. PECHIN,
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. E. cornes THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1804.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in accordance with a provision o its Charter:—

Marine premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1867		$252,502 80
Marine premiums not determined January 1, 1866		55 146 62
		$307,649 42
Fire premiums same period	$40,261 27	
Fire premiums undetermined January 1, 1866	12 872 37	
		53,133 64
		$360 783 06
Earned premiums during the year ending as above:—		
On Marine risks	$231,497 23	
On Fire risks	33,992 56	
Received from interests on investments and salvages	46 431 49	
	$311 921 28	
Losses expenses, etc., during the same time:—		
Losses Marine	$238,279 96	
do. Fire	12,784 81	
Return Premiums	28 890 53	
Reinsurances	21,042 14	
Expenses and Commissions	24,498 19	
United States and State Taxes	7,074 54	
	$330,570 16	
Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip	$28,523 09	

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States 5 20 Coupon Bonds, 1881		11,500 00
Do. 7 30 do 1867		5,000 00
Do. 5 20 do 1882		11 000 00
Do. registered, 1882		5 000 0
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. coupon bonds		10,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. bonds		15 000 00
City of Pittsburg 6 per cent. bonds		3 000 00
City of Pittsburg 5 per cent. bonds		7,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1869		11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1875		3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad mortgage bonds		17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds		1,000 00
Do. do. second do.		1,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds		10 000 0
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds		10 000 0
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds		14 610 00
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds		10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds		11 000 00
100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co		5,300 00
100 " North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,0 0 00
100 " Wyoming Valley Canal Co		3,3 0 00
68 " Philadelphia National Bank		6 800 00
88 " Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank		8,800 00
1438 " Union Mutual Insurance Co		28,780 00
88 " Delaware Mutual Insurance Co		2,200 00
100 " Phœnix Insurance Co		1,000 00
4 " American West India Co		400 00
20 " Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Co		5,000 00
$2425 scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad		2,425 00
$360 Union Mutual Insurance Co		360 00
	$236 114 38	
Bills receivable	75 580 04	
Cash in Bank	49,489 14	
Due for unsettled premiums	24,831 93	
	$386 024 40	

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	H. F. Robinson,
S. Destouet,	Samuel C. Cook,
A. E. Borie,	James R. Campbell,
Francis Tete,	William S. Baird,
John H. Irwin,	Charles Wheeler,
Newberry A. Smith,	S Delbert,
Henry Lewis,	Norris S. Cummings,
William C. Kent,	Solomon Townsend,
J. F. Steiner,	F. Lavergne,
Edward L. Clark,	John Moss,
George Lewis,	J. S. Perot,
Ellis Yarnall,	George H. Sheble.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 15 12t

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
R. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut reets.
G. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S Third street. 1 1 1y

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19 PHILADELPHIA.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 15

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000 00
120 000 United states 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,800 00
200 000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)		126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan		54,720 00
40,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan		44,630 00
50,000 State of New Jersey six Per Cent Loan		50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)		26,750 00
20 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		5,040 00
15,000 200 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15 000 00
7 150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5 000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
185,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property		186,900 00
$1 045,550 par.	Market value,	$1,070,280 75
Cost, $1 030,552 05.		
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for Insurances made		27,671 23
Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		38,923 95
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value		2,520 00
Cash in Bank	$41,102 26	
Cash in Drawer	447 14	
		41,549 40
		$1,407,321 53

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Ballett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary 1 8

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $500 000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
B. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert V. Lemming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 26

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 25.

Senate.

Mr. FOWLER (Tenn.) introduced a bill to expedite the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which authorizes the said company to extend their road westward from or near El Paso, on the Rio Grande, through the territories of the United States to the borders of the State of California, thence to the Pacific Ocean; and extends the same grants of land, &c., conferred upon the Union Pacific Railroad Company, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. PATTERSON (Tenn.) introduced a bill to amend the act providing for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary States, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue solely, or to a single tax commissioner, all powers and duties connected with the redemption and leasing of lands, and all other powers and duties assigned to the different Boards of Tax Commissioners organized under the act of June 7, 1862, and amendments thereto, except such duties as relate to the assessment and collection of taxes for sale of property; provided this amendment shall not be construed to give to such persons power to grant redemptions or to lease lands, or to do anything otherwise than in the manner prescribed in existing laws.

Section two provides for appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the District Court of the United States, in cases where the officers above designated refuse to permit redemption of lands heretofore sold for taxes, or to give additional time for redemption, as provided for by the act to which this is an amendment.

Section four fixes the compensation of the Tax Commissioner, and

Section five deposes existing boards upon the appointment provided for,

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a joint resolution in addition to the joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the Universal Exhibition at Paris, providing that the Commission of the United States to the said Exhibition shall consist of the Commissioner-General and the thirty Commissioners already appointed, together with twenty additional Honorary Commissioners, to be designated by the Commissioner-General and the ten paid Commissioners; that the Commissioner General shall be President of the Commission; that the ten paid Commissioners may make such rules as may be necessary for the proper and efficient working of the Commission, and shall have power to elect a chairman to preside in the absence of the Commissioner-General; and the committees appointed shall be from the whole Commission; that the Commission may employ Secretary and clerks, and the necessary scientific assistants and draughtsmen, and engage suitable rooms for the Commission; and appropriates the sum of $88,000 for the specific items named in the joint resolutions, and requires a detailed statement of expenditutures to be presented to Congress.

The Tariff bill was taken up at one o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) moved to amend by striking out the words "mined and imported from any place thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington" from the following paragraph:—"On candle or cannel and all bituminous coal mined and imported from any port or place thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, 50 per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel." Also to strike out the following:—"For all bituminous coal mined and imported from any place not more than thirty degrees of longitude east of Washington, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight (28) pounds to the bushel."

This was debated for an hour by Messrs. Fessenden, Johnson, Creswell and Willey.

In the course of his remarks Mr. FESSENDEN said the protection given in the bill to the coal interest was sufficient. The amount of coal imported under the Reciprocity treaty was only half a million tons annually, while the coal interest of the United States amounted to twenty-two million tons.

The amendment of Mr. Johnson was adopted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cragin, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Wade and Willey—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Morgan, Morrill, Patterson, Sprague, Sumner, Williams and Wilson—14.

This amendment fixes the tariff on cannel coal at $1·50 per ton, no matter where imported from.

Mr. FOSTER (Conn.) moved to amend the bill by changing the tariff on planters' or other hoes, wholly or in part of steel or iron, from $1·50 per dozen to $2.

Mr. GRIMES suggested that the amendment be modified so as to make the tariff on planters' hoes $2 per dozen, and on all others $1·50.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. FOSTER (Conn.) moved to amend the paragraph in relation to pocket cutlery, on which the duty is 55 per cent. ad valorem in the bill, by adding to it a specific duty of 50 cents per dozen on all knives worth more than $2 and less than $5 per dozen, on all over $5, 75 cents per dozen.

Disagreed to.

Mr. WILLEY (W. Va.) moved to amend by changing the duty on chapapote or asphaltum, bituminous or mineral pitch, albertite and bituminous shale of every description, from 50 cents to $5 per ton.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE (R. I.) moved to amend by increasing the duties on all machinery made in part of iron or steel, or of any other metal or material, complete or in parts, from 35 to 60 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that all machinery contracted for prior to January 1, 1866, shall come in under the rates then existing.

At the suggestion of Mr. Conness (Cal.) the amendment was modified to read 60 instead of 60 per cent., as proposed.

Mr. JOHNSON called for a division of the question, and the vote was first taken on the decrease of the duty, and afterwards on the proviso. The increase was disagreed to. Yeas, 7; nays, 17.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Ramsey, Sherman and Williams—17.

The proviso was thus disagreed to.

Mr. CONNESS then moved to increase the duty on machinery from 45 to 55 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to change the duty on copper ore from 15 per cent. ad valorem to 3 cents per pound; regulus of copper from 15 per cent. to 4 cents per pound, and copper in pigs, ingots, &c., from 4 to 5 cents per pound. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE, at 6·15 P. M., moved that the Senate adjourn. Disagreed to. Yeas, 7; nays, 21.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (N. J.) moved to increase the duty on white oxide of zinc, or zinc paint, dry, from 2 to 3 cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by increasing the duty on zinc sheets from 3 to 3½ cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by increasing the duty on zinc spelter, or tenenague, in blocks, from 2 to 2½ cents per pound. On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, and there being no quorum voting the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. BROOMALL (Pa.) submitted as a question of privilege the following:—

Resolved, That the offensive language of the member from the Fourth District of Tennessee (Mr. Cooper) yesterday to the remarks of the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), although well meriting a vote of censure, can degrade nobody as much as himself; and that, if his constituents are satisfied with it and him, the House of Representatives will not at present complain.

Mr. FINCK (Ohio) inquired whether that was a question of privilege?

The Speaker referred the House to the rules bearing on the point, and said, that under the rules he would submit the question to the House whether the resolution would be entertained as a question of privilege. Referring to the matter itself, the Speaker said that the first offensive words used by the member from Tennessee had not reached his ear. Mr. Cooper, occupying a chair farthest from the Speaker, and the Speaker being also at the moment engaged in conversation with another member as to the business of the House, and that if he had heard them, although they were only inferential and quotation, he would have stated that the gentleman from Tennessee was out of order. When the offensive words were repeated the latter had promptly called the gentleman to order. No gentleman followed it up and the case proceeded.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BANKS (Mass.) stated that if the resolution were before the House he would sustain the motion to lay it on the table; but it was not before the House, and as he did not understand it to affect the privileges of the House, he would vote against entertaining it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Ill.) inquired whether a mere sentimental resolution, proposing no action, was a question of privilege?

The speaker stated that that was for the House to decide.

Mr. BROOMALL (Pa.) withdrew the resolution, saying he would amend it and offer it again.

Mr. COOK (Ill.) moved to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution by which the House yesterday ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House, for contempt, John F. Tracy, who had refused, or neglected to appear and testify before the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment. He stated that he had a telegram from Tracy, who was in New York, and who was prevented from obeying the summons by having to attend a meeting of the directors of the Pacific Railroad. He promised he should appear before the committee next Monday.

Considerable discussion arose, in the course of which it was stated that Tracy was the author of charges against Mr. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer at New York, in connection with sales of gold, and some feeling was expressed at his not coming before the committee to sustain the charges made by him. Finally Mr. Cook withdrew the motion.

Mr. TAYLOR (Tenn.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Claims to report a bill establishing a commission for the investigation and adjustment of claims of loyal persons of East Tennessee against the Government of the United States.

Mr. WASHBURN (Mass.) objected.

Mr. HOGAN (Mo.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution relieving from the payment of tax alcohol made from distilled spirits on which the tax had already been paid, and burning fluid made from alcohol or spirits of turpentine, or camphene on which the tax had been already paid; and directing that all products of distillation that contain distilled spirits or alcohol on which the tax had been already paid, and directing that all products of distillation that contain distilled spirits or alcohol on which tax the duty had not been paid, shall be considered and taxed as distilled spirits. Also, striking out of paragraph 19, section 79 of act of June 30th, 1864, the words "distillers of burning fluid and camphene." Passed.

Mr. PRICE (Iowa), from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported bills granting pensions of $200 to two revolutionary soldiers, John Gray, of Noble county, Ohio, 103 years old, and Daniel Frederick Bakeman, of Sandusky, New York, 107 years old.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, the pension was made $500, and the bills thus amended were passed.

Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) introduced a bill to revive and continue in force the act of 11th of August, 1856, to aid in the construction of railroads in Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Public lands.

The Speaker presented the resolutions of Legislatures, &c., as follows:—Of the Legislature of Kansas, asking aid to the Union Pacific Railway, Southern Branch, and praying for the passage of a bill extending the benefits of the Homestead law to the settlers on lands recently purchased from the Osage Indians; praying for the passage of the Senate bill giving the right of pre-emption to settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas; of the Legislature of West Virginia ratifying the Constitutional Amendment; a memorial of the Dakotah Legislature, asking an appropriation to erect a capital building at the seat of government in Dakotah territory; resolutions adopted by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington city, relative to the pension laws.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of bills in the private calendar.

Having gone through the private calendar, the committee rose and reported bills to the House, which were passed by the House, as follows:—

House bill for the relief of Henry T. Davis.

House joint resolution for the relief of George W. Lane, Superintendent Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, and Assistant Treasurer United States.

Senate joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Abby Green.

House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase certain property for military purposes.

House bill for the relief of James Hooper, of Baltimore, Maryland.

The House then proceeded to the private business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

Senate amendments to the House amendment to the Senate bill incorporating the Washington County Horse Railroad Company of the District of Columbia. Concurred in.

Disagreements of the Senate to the amendment by the House to Senate bill incorporating the First Congressional Society of Washington.

The House receded from its amendment to the Senate bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary E. Finney, widow of Lieutenant Solon H. Finney, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and passed it.

The Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of John E. Bouligny. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The Senate bill for the relief of Elizabeth R. Smith, for property lost on the steamship *San Francisco*; and of Mary J. Dixon, of Alexandria, Va., was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that the session to-morrow be for general debate only.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) objected, saying there were but forty days of this session left.

Mr. NIBLACK asked Mr. Stevens whether he proposed to have a vote on the Reconstruction bill taken to-morrow.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he intended to have it disposed of to-morrow in some manner.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) suggested then an evening session, but as no members seemed willing to make their speeches in the evening, the suggestion was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, the President was requested to inform the House what steps had been taken to carry into effect the act of July 25th, 1866, for the appointment of a commissioner to examine and report on certain claims of the State of Iowa.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to amend the section of the act of July 25th, 1866, granting pensions to widows and orphans, so as to include the widows of officers as well as of soldiers and sailors. The object of the bill is to extend to widows of officers of inferior grades the same principle in regard to the number of children as is applied to the widows of soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GRISWOLD introduced a bill to expedite the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. VAN HORNE (N. Y.) presented the petition of forty-seven citizens of Alabaqua, Genesee county, N. Y., asking the passage of the bill for an increase of tariff on wool.

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.) presented the petition of Julius Kruger and others, of the city of New York, for a specific tax of not more than five dollars per thousand on all domestic segars, and for guards and checks against fraud and counterfeits of revenue stamps.

Mr. MILLER (Pa.) presented the petition of two hundred and fifty soldiers and widows of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, from different States, with their respective ages, praying for the passage of a law granting them a pension.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill for the relief of Josiah N. Amis, and it came before the House for consideration. It appropriates $9500 to pay for house and buildings burned at Annandale, Fairfax county, Va., for military purposes. As the bill establishes a very important principle at variance with a resolution of the House, it gave rise to considerable debate.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) favored the principle of the bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) remarked that he knew the gentleman from Pennsylvania never flinched from the logic of his position, no matter what might be the cost to the country. The passage of this bill would be a precedent for the allowance of claims that would amount in the aggregate to at least $1,000,000,000. He asked the Chairman of the Committee on Claims (Mr. Delano (Ohio), whether that estimate was too high?

Mr. DELANO replied that it was impossible to make an approximate estimate. He supposed two thousand millions would not cover the amount of such claims.

The bill was passed—yeas, 99; nays, 27.

On motion of Mr. PRICE the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the reports and estimate of General Wilson for the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock River rapids; and then, at twenty minutes to five, the House adjourned.

—A Western artist had $1000 worth of tickets in the Crosby Opera House lottery. He drew $15 worth of pictures.

The Northeastern Frontier.

WASHINGTON, January 25.—The bill reported by Representative Patterson, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for the defense of the Northeastern frontier, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver an amount of lands equal to all sums declared to be due to Maine and Massachusetts, at the rate of $10,000 a mile for so much of the European and North American Railway as may be actually constructed, not to exceed in length 220 miles. The State of Maine has appropriated for the use of this Company the proceeds of all the claims arising against the United States prior to 1860, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has assigned to the State of Maine, in trust for said Company, her claims jointly with Maine. The bill purposes to allow $1·25 per acre to those States for the land assigned under the 4th article of the Treaty of Washington.

Serious Railroad Accident.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y., January 25.—A serious collision between the express and mail trains on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroads occurred at 10·40 this morning, about a mile from this place. The engineer of the mail train, William Davis, was killed. Benjamin Pecor, fireman on the express train, had his ankle crushed. The following passengers were injured:—Mrs. Thomas R. Cantwell, severely in the face and head; Mrs. Mary Joslyn, of West Albright, seriously in the head; Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgen, of Lasclle, C. E., severely cut and bruised; Edwin Messile, of Spottsville, C. E., seriously hurt in the leg. Several others, including George Barnum and Major Forrest, State Prison Inspectors of New York, were more or less scratched and bruised.

Commerce of New York.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The Associated Press ship reporter has compiled from his files a list of arrivals at this port during the year 1866, which shows that there has been an increase over the arrivals of 1865—in steamers, 163; ships, 78; and barques, 104; while there was a decrease in brigs of 12, and of schooners, 103.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed resolutions adopting the cental system regarding the weight of grain, and also changing the weight of a barrel of flour from 196 to 200 pounds, to take effect February 20th instead of March 1. They also recommended other boards of trade to fix the change for that date.

From Wisconsin.

MILWAUKIE, January 25. — A great snow storm, extending all over this State, commenced at 12 o'clock last night, and still continues. The Western railroads are mostly blocked up.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 12§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
1117 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut
9 18§

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 16 mwf5 No. 510 RACE Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. (11 1 thstu)

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8/4, 9 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8/4, 9 and 4-inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS!
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR SORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 249 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 3 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm6 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 28] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
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THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ANN NORTH, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them to
FREDERICK WILHELM, Executor,
No. 525 N. SIXTH Street;
Or to the Attorney, ROBERT D. COXE,
No. 528 WALNUT Street.
Philadelphia, January 18, 1867. 1 1986

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Sts., Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·00 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 4§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 6 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1§ WILLIA

OBITUARY.

The Marquis de Larochejacquelin.

Henry du Vergier, Marquis de Larochejacquelin, a Senator of the French Empire, died at the village of Pecq, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, on January 7. He descended from a family noted for its legitimist convictions, his mother being the heroine of the Vendee, and his uncle, Henry Larochejacquelin, the chief of the Vendean war against the first French republic. He was born in 1804, and was created a Peer of France at the early age of eleven, but had not taken his seat in the Upper House when the July revolution of 1830 broke out. Unwilling to serve the July dynasty in any capacity, he resigned his peerage. In 1842 he was elected to the Chamber of the Deputies, where he was the most violent member of the Legitimist opposition in his attacks upon the Government. He disagreed, however, with the bulk of his party and the Count of Chambord, in demanding a direct appeal to the popular vote. This estrangement grew wider after the proclamation of the republic and the establishment of the empire, which Larochejacquelin accepted as the expression of the popular vote, though, as far as his personal predilections were concerned, he pretended to remain a Legitimist. In 1852 he was named by the Emperor a Senator, and the acceptance of this position by him created a great sensation among the Legitimists. He took a frequent, though not prominent part in the debates of the Senate, and was, in particular, conspicuous for his uncompromising defense of the Temporal Powers.

Miss Millie Cavendish.

The death record of the week contains the name of Miss Millie Cavendish. This young actress made her first appearance in the United States, on the occasion of the first performance of *The Black Crook*, at Niblo's Garden. Her archness and vivacity as an actress made a very pleasing impression at that time, and since then she had steadily grown in popular favor. Her death occurred on the 23d instant, and her remains were yesterday buried at Greenwood Cemetery.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Extraordinary Longevity.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Aunt Milly, a colored woman, formerly belonging to Captain James M. Harris, residing near Rockfish Gap, in Nelson county, Va., died at the residence of that gentleman on the 7th instant, in the 136th year of her age. She was born in the year 1731, in the beginning of the reign of George II. She was a contemporary of Pope, Swift, and Bolingbroke, though probably she never heard of them. A colored woman, named Caroline James, died in Richmond on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 130 years. She was married but once, and was the mother of thirty-five children. She was a slave until the evacuation of Richmond, and was the property at that time of Mr. D. Benjamin Pilcher.

The Famous Preacher of Paris.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following sketch of Father Hyacinthe, the famous preacher at Notre Dame, in Paris:—

"Unprepossessing in appearance, Pere Hyacinthe, who has been preaching the advent sermons at Notre Dame, is one of the most interesting personages of the hour; he has succeeded Louis Veuillot and 'Les Odeurs de Paris,' and for the last month has been crying from the altar, 'Love! fidelity! marriage! union of the sexes! increase and multiply!' These are the texts from which Charles Loyson, Pere Hyacinthe, has preached to the people whom he evidently considers in their decadence, but to whom, in his love for his country, he feels bound to speak out frankly and boldly. Three years ago, when Pere Hyacinthe for the first time mounted the pulpit of Notre Dame, the event was looked upon as one of political importance in consequence of the doctrines he was known to profess. It was the time when the ultramontanes were engaged in attacking what they called 'modern society' with redoubled vigor, and every morning at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna the journals of that party were filled with violent invectives against 'liberal ideas.' It was about this time that the celebrated Syllabus was launched, in spite of the remonstrances of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and the liberal party was driven from pulpit and press.

"It was, therefore, regarded as a courageous act on the part of the Archbishop of Paris when, with a tact and moderation (which have not forsaken him), in answer to the reactionists he established the conferences of Notre Dame, and called Pere Hyacinthe, who was young, of liberal tendencies, bold and eloquent, to fill what we may term the chair of Notre Dame. The preacher soon became a kind of power in the State; it became impossible for the metropolitan church to accommodate all those who flocked to hear, not the shibboleth of a sect, but a manly exposition of the harmony between the Christian Gospel and the liberal views of the present time. The first year of his conferences was employed in demonstrating, in a purely philosophical manner, not the existence, but the personality of God, always present in the world and interwoven with its history. The second year was devoted to the glorification of the human conscience enlightened by reason and faith, and attacks upon what was termed in the last century 'independent morality.' This year Pere Hyacinthe has been engaged in preaching on domestic happiness and singing the praises of love, 'the third person of the human trinity.' Pere Hyacinthe was aware that he could not treat such a subject without provoking the laughter of the skeptics, who would be ready to hold up a thousand examples of how love was daily profaned; but on this subject he said, 'Thank God, my heart has remained pure and my reason healthy; and I, preacher of the Evangel, a doctor of reason and the human heart, have the right, and look upon it as a duty to name love.' And the Carmelite monk preached with as much unction on this subject as if he had been an English rector with a comfortable parsonage and a thrifty and fruitful helpmate."

A Singular Sect in India.

The Khojahs of Western India were converted from Hindooism by a Mohammedan missionary about four hundred years ago; but being very illiterate, without schools, priests, or mosques, and retaining most of their Hindoo customs and usages, they have grown up with very cloudy notions of what their religious tenets really are. The principal object of their veneration is a Persian nobleman named Aga Khan, who has taken up his abode in India during the last twenty-five years, and who is maintained by voluntary contributions from the faithful, amounting to about £10,000 per annum, which he is stated to spend principally in horse-racing. So great is the superstitious reverence with which this individual is regarded, that it appears at meetings of the caste a most exciting scramble ensues for some leaves of betel on which he has been graciously pleased to spit. These Khojahs, however, are getting rich; and some of them, looking out for a religion with a purer faith, have set up as orthodox Mussulmen. This has led to disputes about the caste property, which has been brought before a court; but unfortunately for the cause of reform, Sir Joseph Arnoult has pronounced that Aga Khan is entitled to full control.

Adah Isaacs Menken.

The Paris *Times* of the 12th instant states that on the Saturday previous an accident occurred at the Gaiete Theatre in that city to Miss Adah Isaacs Menken, during the performance of the *Pirates de la Savane*. The horse on which Miss Menken was bound broke down, and fell at the commencement of the ascent. Of course she could not make the slightest movement, and for some moments her life was in danger. The curtain was quickly lowered, and in a few minutes the piece was resumed, and this time the "ascension perilleuse" was successfully executed. She is said to be having a great success.

—A person by the name of Hart, belonging to Taunton, Massachusetts, and who left there in a sleigh on Wednesday afternoon last week, is still missing. On Friday those searching for him found a horse and sleigh on the Dighton road, the horse frozen to death. In a house near by they discovered a man and boy, who were the occupants of the sleigh, and who barely escaped death from cold.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, January 26.

Georgetown Politics.

Enough colored voters have been registered in Georgetown to show that they will hold the balance of power in the municipal election.

The Gold Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee have taken no formal action on the Gold bill, but the members of the Committee express the opinion that there is nothing objectionable in it, and they will undoubtedly report favorably.

Colorado and Nebraska.

The vetoes of the Colorado and Nebraska bills are not expected now before Monday. A strong effort is being made by parties interested to induce the President to sign the bills or to allow them to become laws without his signature.

Protection.

The temper of the House, so far as ascertained, is to pass a tariff bill of considerably higher rates than either the Wells bill or the Senate bill.

Personal.

William B. Astor, of New York, is in the House hall to-day.

Prospects of Mr. Swann.

It is believed that Mr. Swann, Senator elect from Maryland, will not be allowed to take his seat, on the ground that his election was effected by corrupt bargaining.

Surratt at Hand.

There is a report afloat that the steamer Swatara, with Surratt on board, is off Fortress Monroe, but it is not true.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented a remonstrance against the proposed prohibition on the importation of fire-crackers, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) presented the report of the joint Special Committee, appointed March 3 1865, to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes and the management of Indian affairs, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced a bill for the relief of the North Missouri Railroad Company, by allowing it credit for duties on railroad iron. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr Wade (Ohio) called up the bill to authorize the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) called attention to the fact that the Maryland Senators were absent and asked that the bill be postponed until they were present.

Mr. Wade said the bill had already been postponed repeatedly, and ought now to be pressed. The bill was read three times, and passed.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) called the following, which was passed, and having already passed the House, goes to the President:—

A joint resolution to amend the existing laws relating to internal revenue.

Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That alcohol made or manufactured of distilled spirits, upon which taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, and burning fluid made or manufactured from alcohol, or spirits of turpentine, or camphene, upon which the taxes imposed by law shall have been paid, be and hereby are exempt from tax, and so much of section 96 of the act of June 30, 1863, as relates to alcohol and burning fluid is hereby repealed and all products of distillation, by whatever name known, which contain distilled spirits, or alcohol, on which the tax imposed by law has not been paid, shall be considered and taxed as distilled spirits

Section —. And be it further resolved that paragraph 19, of section 79, of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation and to amend an act, entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1864," and acts amendatory thereof, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words, "and distillers of burning fluid and camphene."

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr Darling (N. Y.) the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to suspend the sale of confiscated whisky, unless the price offered be equal to the tax thereon.

On motion of Mr Brandsaee (Conn.), the Committee on Appropriations recommended by the Engineer's Department of the United States, ithe dredging and maintaining the channel of the river Thames, near Norwich, Connecticut

Mr. Ancona (Pa.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to amend the additional Bounty Act of July 28 last. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa) the Post Office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, under the charge and direction of the Post Office Department, a Package Post on the several railway and steamboat routes in the United States, for the conveyance of parcels money, merchandise etc., at such rates of compensation and at such regulations as may be established by law.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.), on leave, introduced a bill granting lands to Wisconsin and Michigan to aid in the construction of the Wisconsin and Lake Superior Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.), on leave introduced a joint resolution to provide for the erection of a building at Peoria, Ill., for the accommodation of Post Office and Internal Revenue Offices. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business in the morning hour, to the call of Committees for reports of a private character, beginning with the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Callum (Ill.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of George W. Fish, Consul at Ningpo. Passed.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) from the same committee, reported the joint resolution to pay Townsend Harris, of New York, formerly Consular General at Japan, $4645 83 for diplomatic services etc., between October, 1856, and January, 1858. Passed

Mr. Dawson (Pa.), from the same Committee, reported the joint resolution for the allowance to James Keenan, late United States Consul at Hong Kong Exchange, upon his balance. Passed.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) from the same Committee, reported a bill for the payment to Henry P. Blanchard of $2354 24 for services as Marshal at Canton, China. Passed.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions as follows —

The House bill for the relief of Solomon P. Smith, of the 115th New York Volunteers. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Reuben Clough. Laid on the table.

The Senate bill for the relief of the minor children of Jacob M. Henshaw, deceased. Passed

The Senate bill for the relief of Barbara Fry. Passed.

The House bill granting a pension to Jane Clemens, of the District of Columbia. Passed.

The House bill granting increased pension to Hiram Hednek, of Peoria, Illinois. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of the widow of Jacob Harman was passed; also the Senate bill for the relief of John Moreau, of Machias, Maine.

From Europe by Steamer.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The new steamer Union, on her first voyage, arrived here to-day, with London dates of January 16. The Dublin detectives had made further arrests of Fenians, one of the arrests being that of W. J. Smyth, said to have been a colonel in the American army.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Empress Carlotta's health is much improved, there not being the slightest mental derangement apparent.

The Spanish one and three-quarter million loan was very unfavorably received in Paris, and was quoted at ⅜ discount.

By Atlantic Cable.

ATHENS, January 22.—Great interest is felt in this city, and throughout Greece generally, on the subject of General Kalergee's mission to Washington. Help is confidently expected from the great republic

MANCHESTER, January 22—Evening.—The short time movement among the manufacturers is extending.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 26.—The ship Nancy M., which arrived last night in sixty-five days from Cardiff for Baltimore, sailed in company with the ship Ellen Stewart for Baltimore; the Mozart, for New Orleans; S. L. Tilley, for Rio Janeiro; Thomas Dunham, for New York; and the Russian barque Del. for Baltimore, loaded with railroad iron. A large number of American ships were expected at Cardiff, from Liverpool and London, to load with iron.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Cotton quiet at 33½@34c. Flour dull and declining; sales of 4000 bbls: State, $9 50@12 25; Ohio, $11 85@14; Western, $9 50@13 25. Wheat very dull and declining. Corn weaker. Rye heavy. Barley dull. Oats declining. Beef dull. Dressed Hogs firmer at 8½@8¾c. for Western; and 9½@9¾ for city. Pork dull and nominal: new Mess, $20 25. Lard dull and heavy, at 12@12¾c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The Stock Market is steady. U. S. 5-20s, coupons, 1863, 107½; do. 1864 105½@105¾; do. 1865, 105¾@105¾; do new issue, 104½@104¾; 10-40s, registered, 99½@99¾; do. coupons, 99¾@99¾; 7 30s, all issues, 104¼@104½; Virginia 6s, 59@61; Missouri 6s, 90½@91; Ohio and Mississippi Central, 124½@125; Canton, 44@45; Cumberland preferred, 35@40; Quicksilver, 38½; Marposa, 10½; do. preferred, 18½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 44; New York Central, 101; Erie, 58½; do. preferred, 69@70; Hudson River, 121; Reading, 101½; Michigan Central, 104; Michigan Southern, 71½; Illinois Central, 112½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Rock Island and Chicago, 96½; Northwestern 36; do. preferred, 63½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95½; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 158; Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, 98½; Money, 7 per cent.; Gold, 134½; Exchange, 60 days, 109½; Sight Exchange, 110.

The Political Excitement in Baltimore Increasing—The Conservative Nominee for Mayor.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 26.—Daniel Banks, a china merchant, has been nominated by the Conservatives for Mayor. This nomination is considered unpopular, and it is believed that an independent candidate will be brought out. The excitement is increasing.

The Boston Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, January 26.—At the evening session of the Anti-Slavery Society last night, Mr Phillips presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the safety and honor of the nation demand three things—the removal of the President, the setting aside of the present so called State Governments in the South, and the remodeling of the Supreme Court; and without this we see little or no hope of the continued success of the Union party.

Resolved, That no Rebel territory should be recognized as States until the Federal Constitution itself guarantees to every loyal citizen within the Union the ballot and education, and to the negro land besides.

Resolved, That the vindication and protection of the negro, and the restoration of his rights, demand the same measures, and are inseparably bound up with their success; that in the name of national safety, honor, justice and the negroes' rights, we demand of Congress that it go forward until the national structure rests on justice and liberty for its corner-stone.

MAN SHOT IN TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD—HORSE KILLED AND SLEIGH SMASHED.—This morning a young man named Peter McLaughlin was arrested by the Sixteenth District Police, on the charge of having been one of the parties engaged in an attack on a sleighing party. He was taken to the Mayor's office, and after an examination by Mayor McMichael, was locked up for a hearing.

On Thursday evening, Messrs. A. N. Morton and H. M. Day went out sleighing. They drove down the Darby road, and stopped at Riley's tavern. Upon leaving the tavern they were met by three rough-looking fellows, who commenced abusing them. The men were told to go away. One drew a pistol and fired. The ball passed through the hand of Mr. Day, and struck the horse. The animal became frightened, and ran off.

The sleigh was upset, and Messrs. Day and Morton were thrown out. The horse, which was valued at $800, was rendered worthless. The sleigh was broken to pieces. While Messrs. Day and Morton were scrambling up out of the snow, the three approached, and were about to commit another assault but were driven away by the neighbors. Mr. Day's wound is serious. Erysipelas set in, and he is now considered in a critical condition.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.			
$800 City 6s new	100	100 sh Big Mt	4
$1800 do. new	100	300 sh St Nch Coal	1-56
$300 do. old	96	400 sn Reading	b10 51
$500 6-20s 65 Jy	104	200 sh do.	b10 51 1-16
$3000 Ph & E 6s	91	200 sh do.	s5 51 1-16
50 sh Norristown	62	65 sh do.	51 3-16
20 sh do.	62	200 sh do.	s5int 51¼
10 sh Penna R.	56	100 sh do.	s30 51
20 sh Minehill	56	100 sh do.	s30 51 1-16
8 sh do.	56		

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR, ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.

TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.

NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS

ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,

ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS

Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.

EVENING INSTRUCTION.

Full Course, six months	$25
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months	12
Penmanship, twenty lessons	5

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.

The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, alone insures in the Department of Accounts, unequalled facilities.

For circulars and further information apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.

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HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4

TERMS. [1 14tf

Day scholars, per session	$50 00
Boarding scholars, per session	$200 00

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Feathers, etc., will be offered for two weeks at a GREAT SACRIFICE, in order to make room for extensive alterations at the

Fashionable Millinery Establishment

OF

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

11 6 tuths3m] No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 30 dm

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STOCK COMPLETE.

100 Dozen Fine Doylies, $1 25 to $1 37½.
100 Dozen Fine Napkins, $2 65 per dozen.
100 Dozen Extra Good Napkins, $3 50 per dozen.
200 Dozen Fringed Towels, $2 75 per dozen.
100 Dozen Bordered Towels, $3 90 per dozen,
100 Dozen Fine Damask Towels, $4 50 to $8 50 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine Damask Towels.
Red Bordered Doylies.
Red Bordered Napkins

LINEN SHEETINGS.

WIDE BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
BARNSLEY PILLOW LINENS.

HUCKABACK.

RED BORDERED HUCK.
UNBLEACHED HUCK.
50 PIECES FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY HUCK.

DIAPERING.

100 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY DIAPERING.
EXTRA WIDE BIRD-EYE DIAPER.
FINE BIRD-EYE LINEN, CHEAP.

BUTCHER'S LINEN, EXTRA WIDTH.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, BARGAINS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION.

Table Linen by the Yard.

10 Pieces 8-4 Heavy Table Damask, $1 12
10 Pieces 8-4 Fine Table Linens, $1 25.
8 Pieces 8-4 Richardson Table Linen, $1 50.
5 Pieces 8-4 Very Fine and Heavy Table Linen $1 75.
5 Pieces 9-4 Barnsley Table Linens, $2 and $2 50.

Power-Loom Table Linens.

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK LINENS,
RED BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS,
FRUIT CLOTHS,
WINE CLOTHS,
UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 62½c.
RICHARDSON SHIRTING LINEN,

Of our own Importation.

Institutions and Hotels supplied at reduced rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER,

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11tswrps

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

DOMESTICS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Bleached Muslins, 16, 17, 21, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 35, and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 33c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 31c.
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, and 40 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, all widths.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, 50c. to $1.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Apron Bird-eye, etc.
Nursery Diaper, $2, $2 25, $2 50 to $3 50.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Shirting Linens, Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29½] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

UHLER & HOPKINS,

FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. [1 12 smwlm

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

EVERY ONE INSURING NOW

WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE LARGE DIVIDEND TO BE DECLARED IN FEBRUARY BY

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

This Dividend may be used as CASH IN PAYMENT OF THE NEXT ANNUAL PREMIUM, and on every succeeding Premium there will be a CASH DIVIDEND, reducing the payments each year until they cease, when NO MORE PAYMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED, BUT THE ANNUAL DIVIDENDS CONTINUE DURING LIFE, MAKING THE POLICY A SOURCE OF INCOME. The rates for this kind of Policy (Life) ARE AS LOW AS OTHER FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, thereby giving the Assured the LOWEST RATE at which insurance can be procured, with all the advantages of a "PAID-UP" or NON-FORFEITURE POLICY, for which some other Companies charge double rates.

It should be observed that most other Companies withhold the payment of their Dividends UNTIL FOUR OR FIVE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUMS ARE PAID, although professing to DECLARE DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY.

To persons proposing to ASSURE THEIR LIVES, we invite investigation before taking out Policies elsewhere, as the great advantages offered the INSURED BY THIS SOCIETY are believed to be unequalled.

CASH ASSETS OVER $3,000,000.

ANNUAL CASH INCOME OVER $2,000,000.

Purely Mutual, the Entire Profits Being Divided Among the Assured Exclusively, by the Terms of the Charter.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.---POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Amount of New Business for the Year Ending 1866, over

$30,000,000.

Four other Companies were organized about the same time with the EQUITABLE, and their combined business for the year is $25,950,706, or $396,294 less than that of this Society, while their total disbursements, including losses by death and expenses, are about thirty-five per cent. of their total income, whilst the EQUITABLE was less than twenty-six per cent.

At the date of the organization of this Company in 1859, there were eighteen American Life Insurance Companies in the field, some of them having commenced business nearly twenty years earlier, and none of them having been organized later than 1853; and although this is but the seventh year of the Society, it is already doing a larger business than fourteen of the eighteen Companies above alluded to, while its percentage of disbursements to cash income is less than that of any of the other four.

Our next dividend will be declared February 1, 1867, and annually thereafter, and may be used in any of the following ways:—As cash in payment of premium—for the permanent increase of the sum assured—for the increase of the sum assured for one year or a term of years—for the permanent reduction of the premium—for the reduction of the number of years in which premiums are to be paid.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is an institution which is eminently entitled to the public confidence and consideration. It possesses features peculiar to itself, which belong to no other association in this country engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and which are so favorable to the assured that they cannot fail, in the opinion of the undersigned, to commend the Society in a peculiar manner to the attention and consideration of the public:—

NEW YORK.

A. & A. LAWRENCE,
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.,
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
CHARLES J. MARTIN,
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
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GEORGE T. HOPE,
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR.,
HOPPOCK, GLENN & CO.,
JOHN A. STEWART,
LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO.,
JOHN SLADE & CO.,
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK,

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THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO.,
LEWIS BROTHERS & CO.,
HOOD, BONBRIGHT & CO.,
D. & C. KELLY,
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
WINTHROP, CUNNINGHAM & SON,
WOOD & CARY,
WILLIAM W. HARDING,

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No. 432 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.